approbation with which
THREE EXPERIMENTS
whished) has been received
luced the publisher to issue
number of a Periodical, is

cady, and contains the Three Ex-Living within the Means; Living ig Beyond the Means. Series, specting Part First of this Series, much pleasure, this little volume, do good. The author is well ac-nically and desirous of elevating in society.

and doctrine and salutary precepts,

commend the work. It is prac-le in its language, excellent in its esson in an irresistible and inte-

into the hands of novel readers,

to teach lessons of moderation

n a manner that connot fail to in-nost impressively that real inde-

tents, and of then

L. H. Sigourney.

It out my hands, until it was fin
ing was it to me.

Id more attention than any novel
and more attention than any novel
he characters are Living Pictures.
Interest, simplicity and truth.

Feb. 24.

nendations of ATTS ON THE MIND.

ORING, No. 132 Washington nighborhood of Boston, addressed

Mines, &c. Examined. neral surveyer, mining engineer

nimes and preparing their marketable rhas had several years experience in of his profession, and now solicits ablie. The office will impart inforthe subjects above mentioned, but off all mineral substances to the office. Letters (post paid) solicits and life. Letters (post paid) solicits and professional professiona

HOGRAPHY

No. 11 Vol. XXII.

RELIGIOUS.

For the Boston Recorder HOME MISSIONS.

A Missionary leaving his Field.

Apparation from my people. Here I have a part to spend many pleasant years, happy in the confidence, affection and co-operation of yelurch; or, if soon called to rest, to repose the silence of the grave, lamented by those, I have been instrumental in bringing to wledge of the truth. But, it seems not

o Sir! you caunot imagine the sensations I te felt during the last ten days. I imagine e [elt during the last ten days. I magine future, perhaps speedy decay and extinc-of this church. I fear it will yet be divi-and rent in pieces. Can I leave them? al leave this people to be led astray by the or of the wicked, to stumble and fall, to rise or of the wicked, to stumble and fall, to rise a more? Must they be lost forever? Twenty mes have I said "No!" I will stay and work the my own hands; I will do any thing before will leave them; I cannot, will not go.

But the die is cast. I must leave this feeble arch, for which I have prayed, and wept and baced. I commend them to God and the and of his grace. He will not long forsake

though I must soon be separated from t your society continue to rememem? I may not dictate. Modesty for-Bat I may, I ought to bear testimony in avor. They have contributed according rability, to my support. They are still Some have gone beyond their means. some have gone beyond their means.

He who are not professors of religion retheir property their own, and no man ag dominion over them. I shall never my church. They are dear to me as my Most gladly would I spend and

Were similar feelings toward our feeble is often supposed; and a little more of the lam of the serpent and harmlessness of the would commonly prevent them.

No feeble church will live and prosper, but the assiduous attentions of an able and

neighborhood of Boston, addressed the Christian Walchman. meitime since in your paper, the above work, by Rev. Joseph Emas indeed I have often been reshibit hat hook had on my own oleased religion. dedice, R. I. The pious, lamented twards preached awhile at New betrook, Cons. 1817, was then in illiculties to struggle with in acvailed himself of a little leisure, at in some way to circulate, and in some way to circulate, and in the constant of a Chistian friend, I took the feet, devoted aome time to the students of the constant of the co e pastor. Though he cannot neg-ady, and prove permanently useful, the neglect the pastoral visitation, ree social intercourse with opposers, but at ieri of all success. He must become all set o all men. He must feel and speak and a minister of God indeed; but also as a d, as a neighbor, as a brother; not only in ion to those that are "called his people," owards all the community. If he stands from a man because he is an unitarian or niversalist, or an infidel, he can exert no are indeed, or a standary influence over that man; he must all ary influence over that man; he must alt him as a friend, and show him the due to a fellow mortal, and render ry act of kindness in his power. Thus, heap coals of fire on his head, and peras melt his hard heart into love.

For the Boston Recorder. MINISTERIAL SUPPORT -NO. 1V.

MINISTERIAL SUPPORT — NO. IV. to principle on which the salary of Ministers is fixed, neither just nor equal.

If. Editor,—It is generally thought that if limister has a salary which, with the most deconomy will enable him, as the saying is, sing the two ends of the year together, this all that is implied in living "of the gospel." matter how wealthy his people may be,—matter how wealthy his people may be,—water how parsimonious,—no matter how they are able to accumulate yearly for enselves. They are bound, neither by their in consciences, by the moral nor ceremonial, nor by the principles of the gospel to do on the principles of the gospel to do thing further. Such was not the principle tion under the old dispensation. The Lead priesthood were allowed a support gradel on the income of the people. If that was cal priesthood were allowed a support grad-el on the income of the people. If that was te, their income, or means of living was portionably large. But, it may be said, we sunder a new, a milder dispensation. Grant-But in what respect is it milder? Is it a pensation in which God has taken all the deal from off the people, even that of sup-ting the ministry; and, shouldered it upon se who minister at the altar? Must they obliged to devote their time and energies to ged to devote their time and energies to internation? I cannot bring my mind to the weight it would. Nor can I adopt a theory at that it would. Nor can I adopt a theory at this subject, which will allow any one to ge God with inequality. But such would again asked; Is not the minister's a holy workly and Sunday wants of a parish larger. lagain asked; Is not the minister's a holy k? Is he not called upon as a disciple of ist to make sacrifices for his cause? Is he called upon to be wholly consecrated to—to give up the world; and to look for his ard in heaven? All this I acknowledge. I contending for nothing more. Let a minhay a support which will enable him to his, and it is all I ask.

r-plate Printing.
re opened as establishment for the
ing Lithographic and Copper-plate
piton; as
a, Views of Buildings, and Land
ammercial Blanks, Bill Heads, Ciroms, and it is all I ask.

But it it is supposed that, in this respect, the inister is more strongly bound than other the thing the supposition is false. The great law this christ has established on this subject applies canally transitions. ng Cards, engraved and printed at qually to minister and people If it the people to accumulate from their callgraphic and other prints—some not market. Prices low. It work of every kind shall be well hable terms. KINS & COLBURN, 30, Cornhill. ever it may be, property which they e truth is, however, there is but this subject, both for minister and RISH LINENS, &c. On this point I have the high satisfac-RISH LINENS, &c.

Irish Linens 5-4 6-4 10-4; Pillow
superior Fiemish Silesis; French
e; Damasa Naphins and Table
e; Damasa Naphins and Table
e; Crash; Russia Sheetings; Rukambrics, and Linen Cambrie fidase,
nee and Whitney Blankets; Inperior
is; Toilet Covers; Elegant chinta
o and center Table Covers; Dray,
scorlet, and green Worsted Table
fair Carpeting; Wilton Raga; facyers, Patent Unshrinking Flamels;
Sale by DREW & RA BOOUK,
kouse, 177 Washington street.
Free, 24. ng that all Christians agree in custom allows a different course But custom allows a different course. For while, by common consent, it is perfectly proper for other men, by dustry, to accumulate property, and ortion in store for future use; the minry is graduated on what is thought hange of circumstances throws him in-utmost embarrassment. For instance. anufacturing village, where agents for

nding manufacturing establishments stipend of from \$2500 to \$3500 annuministers of the gospel receive but This formerly would afford a support, ill enable him to be in constant about the constant about the condition of esent advanced prices on all articles ption has most seriously embarrassed ister in the vicinity of Boston, has ng a salary of \$600. The last year t of supporting him more than \$200, c fact before his people; and, though them are accumulating property to ale amount; yet there it lies, and

J. PREDERIC POSTER.

must suffer a repetition of the same

FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1837.

nexion dissolved, endeavored to make further effort to retain him. In order to ascertain his necessities, one of his deacons and wife visited their pastor. They made as accurate an estimate as possible of the necessary expenses of living. Finding it much more than they had formerly paid him, the good deacon's wife commenced a lecture, in which she undertook to show them that they might economise so as to do with less. Now it is known both to his people, and to all acquainted, that this minister and his wife had always practised the most rigid economy. On the narrowness of such a spirit, I forbear comment. Suffice it to say, that this deacon and many others of the people, are engaged in business which affords them a handsome income, besides their own support and what they are under the necessity of doing for the support of the gospel. I leave this point by simply asking, where is the justice or the equality of such a state of things?

Minister's Friend.

THE BIBLE IN COMMON SCHOOLS. MR. Editor,—The statement has often been made that the Bible was going out of use in our common schools; and that this was one of the too successful plans of the arch enemy to detoo successful plans of the arch enemy to de-feat the purposes and plans of Christians and the church. On this point I have hitherto been rather skeptical. Judging from a few schools near the place of my nativity, I had verily sup-posed the statements referred to above might be exaggerated, or at least too high colored. But on looking over the last number of the Annals of Education, I find the following start-ling assertion. The writer was speaking of the facts developed in the late report of the Secre-

facts developed in the late report of the Secretary of the State, on this subject.

"One fact developed by this part of the report must not be omitted. It is claimed by a pretty large proportion of the friends of education, that the Bible should be made the basis REMARKS.

Were similar feelings toward our feeble to the suniversally prevalent among their tors, they would sooner be built up than now are, and we should have less occasion nourn over frequent dismissions. In some se, the separation of a pastor and his flock aroutable. But such cases are more rare as often supposed; and a little more of the soften supposed; and a little more of the

learn that the Bible, or even the New Testament is used, in any form, in more than 104 of the 305 towns in Massachusetts."

Now what does this mean? Is it indeed true that the Bible is not used in two thirds of the common schools of this commonwealth—this boasted nursery of knowledge, and morals, and piety? I do not know, I confess, but I shall be compelled to give up my own skepticism, and say that the whole community are becoming skeptics, in soher reality. coming skeptics, in sober reality.

But perhaps there is some mistake in this matter. Perhaps the report of the Secretary, for which the facts and statements in the "Anfor which the facts and statements in the "Annals" are said to be derived, is imperfect and loose for want of data. Let us not, then, be too hasty in our conclusions. Of one thing, I am sure, which is, that the subject is too important in its bearing on the public weal to be overlooked. I greatly fear that there cannot be so much smoke without some fire. I hope somebody will investigate the subject; and if we—the most enlightened community in the world, at least in our own estimation—are raising up a generation of heathen in the very nidst of us, it behoves us to understand how the case is, that we may govern ourselves acthe case is, that we may govern ourselves ac-

For the Boston Recorder. CHEAP CHURCHES.

According to the Episcopal Recorder a church has lately been erected in Middletown, New Jersey, for \$1,300 to \$1,500, which will finely accommodate 300 people. Middletown New Jersey, 107 \$1,500 to \$1,500, which was finely accommodate 300 people. Middletown has a population of from 5,000 to 6,000 people, and yet a church which costs less than \$1,500 is thought sufficient for every needful purpose. When the society becomes too large for it, we are told, they can build another.

This circumstance is the more worthy of no-tice from the fact that it is so uncommon. How different from the course pursued, by a small country parish, not 20 miles from Boston, in a town not much larger in point of population than Middletown, where, instead of expending \$1,500, they have actually laid out nearly \$15,-0000 no a church, and all to accommodate less than 000 on a church, and all to accommodate less than 300 persons? I do not say that it might not accommodate more—it undoubtedly might. But to render it capable of holding a larger number, a deep debt has been incurred.

Let it not be said that the church in Middle-

liged to devote their time and energies to the people in holy things for a bare istence, while the people are allowed to in luxury; and, accumulate their hundreds thousands a year? Would this be a mild-thousands a year? Would this be a mild-thousand the transfer of the people are allowed to town is not built in a style suitable for a

reason is, that no minister can do justice to the weekly and Sunday wants of a parish larger than this, and therefore a large church is not needed. But such a church would not cost over \$3,000, I think, in any situation, and built in the best reasonable style. Such churches could be built, as the Recorder says, "without begging and without embarrassment." And on this plan our small parishes as well as large ones could have churches. Now how many go without because they cannot build in just such a magnificent style! Can it be right in Christians to sustain such expensive fashions?

A PLAIN MAN.

EFFECT OF RELIGION UPON THE INSANE. It has become more and more apparent wherever the experiment has been tried, that Religious Exercises are attended with the most happy results in Insane Asylums. We find in the Boston Pearl of Feb. 4, 1837, an interesting Letter written by an inmate of the M'Lean Asylum at Charlestown, in answer to a request from her friend, who wished to know how she sed her time with regard to occupation and amusement, in the Asylum. The last part of this letter igh to support him from year to giving an account of the Religious Exercises of the estimate is often so low that a evening as they are smally performed. evening, as they are usually performed, is touching, and true to nature and fact:-

Hark! what is that sound that steals upon the stillness of declining day? It is the bell for prayers, and now the parted groups unite and form a long procession. The wives are for a time resigned, and the strength of manhood is seen supporting the aged widow, who once knew a husband's love and protection. We ascend the flight of steps that leads to the mansion house. Passing through a wide we enter what is called the oval room Passing through a wide window, is a spacious apartment of 21 by 33 feet, height from 9 to 15, being arched. Three large winf them are accumulating property to able amount; yet there it lies, and doubtless will lie; while the present doubtless will lie; while the present

the town in our beloved state, a min-schose salary was found incompetent to thim, on this account, asked a dismis-The people, unwilling to have the con-

nexion dissolved, endeavored to make further effort to retain him. In order to ascertain his necessities, one of his deacons and wife visited their pastor. They made as accurate an estimate as possible of the necessary expenses of living. Finding it much more than they had formerly paid him, the good deacon's wife commenced a lecture, in which she undertook to show them that they might economise so as to do with less. Now it is known both to his wife had always practised the most find adways practised the most find adways practised the most propose and ground glass diffused to the people, and to all acquainted, that this minister and his wife had always practised the most spirit, I forbear comment. Suffice it to say, that this deacon and many others of the people, are engaged in business which affords them a handsome necome, besides their own support of the gospel. I leave the prosent conforts. Voices now ascend in praise from the table, which is surrounded by disease to value the pursuits of new settlements, and what they are under the necessity of doing for the support of the gospel. I leave this minds too much weakened by disease to value the pursuits of new settlements. Such impressions generally remain for ages. Remember, and run, and then he suspended their deceased parents. They have children, and a number of his grand-children, and a number of how the height cannot and number of how the devening services. Over this table the suspended their pastor, and a number of how the deceased parents. They have children, and a number of how the devening servicing to follow the bright expending the violent person highlidren, and a number of how the health submit and unmber of how the devening the violent person highlidren, and a number of his grand-children, and a number of how the children, and a number of his grand-children, and number of his gran ters of affliction,—deprived of the endearments of friends, and the luxuries of home, with minds too much weakened by disease to value their present comforts. Voices now ascend in praise from the table, which is surrounded by officers of the Institution, nurses and patients. Next follows an instructive and interesting moral piece. On Sunday evenings this is omitted, and a sermon read, unless some friendly minister officiates, and many such have favored us, since my pilgrimmage here. Could they, during the ensuing week, listen to the gratifying comments made upon their discourses, they would feel richly compensated for following the example of our blessed Saviour, who said, "Come unto me all ye that are weary, and I will give you rest." All denominations of Christians are affectionately received here, and thus the religious feelings of the inmates are respected. I think we have assembled on a Sabbath evening, the number of seventy-five,—and a more attentive audience I have seldom witnessed. Next bends the lowly knee in prayer to that Heavenly Parent, who is never weary of listening to his supplicating children. knee in prayer to that Heavenly Parent, who is never weary of listening to his supplicating children. Once more the closing hymn breaks upon us,—and then the busy hum of farewell for the night. In a few moments all are within their own apartments; where sleep, the friend of the unhappy, visits them, if not from the fount of health, from the mild influence of medicine. Cares and sorrows are at rest, and in sleep, the wife is restored to the husband. in sleep, the wife is restored to the husband, the mother to her child, the child to the parent.

Peace to their sleep, their visions gay, Guardian Angels guide them on their way! Thus ends a day within the retired domain of the McLean Asylum. Yours, M. C.

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF OHIO. Interesting and Instructive Facts.

It was my lot to become a settler in Ohio, in the year 1785. Circumstances led me to a more or less intimate acquaintance with all the early, and many of the later settlers, in what now comprises four or five counties. I had generally the best opportunity of knowing how they regarded the holy Sabbath. My life having been preserved a some dangers and vicissi-tudes, I have lately taken pains to collect the facts which I wish to relate, and can furnish

names, if required, to substantiate them.

The general fact is, that in every case among he more early settlers who have raised up amilies, those who regarded the Sabbath as a 'delight, holy of the Lord," &c. to themselves or their offspring, the promise has been most faithfully fulfilled. But to be more particular, I am acquainted with a settlement commenced thirty-seven years ago, in then a remote valley, and distant from any other settlement, from which they could expect aid or support; and they were not exempt from alarming fears, from increasing or even destruction from these from increasing or even destruction from these from incursions or even destruction, from those who had then but recently been driven from their hunting grounds, and their homes. The settlement was composed of 14 or 15 families. The head of one of these was a man of prayer. They unitedly agreed to meet on the Sab-bath,—read "Burder's Village Sermons," and

,-read "Burder's Village Sermons," and pious, excellent man, led in prayer. Thus day was spent. As links in the same chain of events, schools were established, an excellent library procured, and an agreement tacitly adhered to, not to use ardent spirits on any oc-casion of raising, public meetings, or social parties. With the exception of two or three adhered to parties. With the exception of two or three individuals, they owed for their lands; and no one among them had much to spare to assist his neighbor, in pecuniary matters. More than fifty men have grown to maturity from boyhood, in that place; many of whom have chosen to begate in other parts of this State, or sen to locate in other parts of this State, or other States bordering the Ohio and Mississip-pi. From the best means of information, and from diligent inquiry, I am enabled to say that there is not a blot on the character of any individual; and no one has fallen below mediocrity in the various avocations in which they have engaged. But to be more particular, one of them is a distinguished Senator in Congress; three are Lawyers; three Editors of Newspapers; two Professors or instructors in Colleges; one is a Minister of the gospel; seven ceived more or less education in the higher branches of literature; one is Cashier of a bank; several are Clerks of Courts; one is a judge of a Court; 14 or 15 have been more or less successfully engaged in merchandize; one is a General Officer; six are Colonels; and more than half have with the approbation of their fellow citizens, been advanced to civil or confidential trusts. This settlement was long without the stated means of grace; at length, through the instrumentality of the American Home Missionary Society, a church has been formed, a respectable brick meetinghouse erected, and they now enjoy the constant labors of a devo-ted Minister of the Gospel.

ted Minister of the Gospel.
It is with reluctance I pursue the subject.
However, with a desire to place it properly before the public, I have to relate a striking contrast to the foregoing. Simultaneously with the commencement of the settlement described, another was commenced, and in point of locality, the advantage was entirely in favor of the last. More property was possessed by the inhabitants; they were located on a river, and could convey to distant market their su if deficient in produce. But they chose to commence their moral course directly the reverse of the foregoing. They early employed an ac-tual disciple of the blind Palmer, the origina-tor of the Infidel Society in New York, as their teacher. He endeavored to turn all relitheir teacher. He endeavored to turn all religion into ridicule; and with a design to cast reproach and scorn upon their neighboring settlement, he invited his pupils and employers to meet at his school house on the Sabbath, and there descanted on the failures of Christian Professors; representing the observance of the Sabbath as a holy day, and all religion as priest-craft. About the same number of men have also grown up under this influence, and what is the result? The Court Calender of that country and others can best tell:—almost every crime, even to murder, has been committed there; while some have gone to the Penitentiary, there to pine in remorse. Others by making their escape, have probably preventing the observance of the single of them by name to speak. He excused himself, saying he felt spiritually poor at that moment. After several requests equally useless, the bold pastor began to reprove severely the members of the meeting. There was a time, said he, when all was life and animation among you, the same that the something to say because his heart was full of spiritual things. How has that happy state come to be changed? You have lost your first love, and the candlestick of our flock begins to grow dim. Penitentiary, there to pine in remorse. Others by making their escape, have probably prevented a more condign punishment. My heart sickens at the thought, that this moral pollution is not yet cleansed from the generation

Romanus and Remus gave Rome a character, that continued for more than one thousand years. The Puritan Fathers of New England, planted civil and religious freedom—religion and the arts in our beloved land. And none are so obscure but they exert an influence for good or for evil, which, especially in new settlements, seems to enter by prescription into the very lig-aments of their structure, and gives them char-

From the Religious Magazine. A SCENE AT SEA.

A SCENE AT SEA.

In June of 1826, the writer of this article took passage in a packet, from a southern city for New York. It was a lovely morning. A fair wind swept us from the wharf. Fort after fort, and island after island were rapidly passed as we stretched out of the beautiful harbor. There was a crowd of passengers. Gaiety and cheerfulness prevailed; for our circumstances conspired to promote it. Some of us, after long absence were hastening toward home, "the place where all endearments meet." Others were on visits of pleasure and relaxa-

Others were on visits of pleasure and relaxa-tion to the healthful scenes of a northern sum mer. A couple of leagues of distance were passed. But an incident affecting and painful to me at least, occurred.

to me at least, occurred.

In stowing away some articles of freight, the chief mate of the ship discovered a slave, who had secreted himself in the hole, in hope of escape from bondage. He had made the necessary provision for his support during the passage, in some simple articles of food, which, with a couple of blankets which he had provided for his bed, were drawn forth from the darkness and presented to our sight. darkness and presented to our sight.

I looked on this scene with the deepest sympathy for the man, a slave indeed, but a man. There he stood, of fine form and noble features. He appeared about thirty years of age. I gave him the appellation, man. So he was. And then he must have had the feolings of human nature. And what must have been the anxieties of his mind as he laid this plan of escape and carried it into execution? How strong must have been his execution? How strong must have been his execution? I looked on this scene with the deepest symmust have been his emotions, as in the dark-ness of midnight, he stowed himself away in the hole, and made the various arrangements necessary to escape the observation of all on board! How high must have been the exultahoard! How high must have been the exulta-tion of hope, as he heard the fastenings of the ship cast off—as he heard the dashing of the passing waves, indicating progress toward a land of freedom! What pleasant scenes must have arisen before him, as he thought of step-ping on that distant shore where he should be a slave no longer! I say he was a man, and therefore such emotions as these must have series in his heave.

But suddenly the fair fabric of his hopes was dashed in pieces. The officer's eye fell upon him. His stern voice called him from his dark him. His stern voice called him from his dark retreat. What a sound for his ear! What anguish for his heart! The bright visions of his fancy were suddenly overshadowed with terrible darkness. You could see the emotions of sadness and despair on his countenance as he slowly ascended from his place of refuge and stood hefore us.

There were those of the passengers, who ut-tered the hitter curse upon him, and the still terred the hitter curse upon him, and the still

There were those of the passengers, who uttered the bitter curse upon him, and the still more bitter jest. I heard the rude laugh as strains of heart cutting ridicule rang in his ears. But all this was most harshly at variance with the mournful reality of the sad seene. I could have wept over the unhappy man. I could not see such delightful hopes, as I knew must have gladdened his soul, thus cloven down without deep sympathy with him. I could not see but with strong emotion a fellow being just bursting from the bendage and oppression of thirty years, thus cruelly thrust back again into the furnace—to be for him heated seven-fold. I could not see that crushed and bleeding heart, those withered and expiring hopes, and suffer those withered and expiring hopes, and suffer my thoughts to glance at that prospect of gloom, which had so suddenly succeeded such blessed expectation. I could not do this without heartfelt grief. I was bound with him. And I could not but see, as clearly as the midnight lightning's flash is seen, the odious influence midnight lightning's flash is seen, the odious influence of a system, which could make so sad a spectacle an occasion of curses or merriment; which could steel the heart to insensibility when so powerful an appeal was made to its

By the captain's order the ship was hove to and a signal was soon flying to recall the pilot boat which had just left us. In an hour the unhappy slave was on his way back to his master. But before the flight of another hour he was in the eternal world! Rather than fall into the hands of men, he chose to "fall into the hands of the living God." He threw himself into the sea and was seen no more!

ANECDOTES OF FELIX NEFF.

I came next to the mountains of Dauphiny, and I visited with unspeakable joy the places where the pious Felix Neff had been the instrument of so many blessings. All is still full of his memory. Every one speaks of him and the pas-tors I visited are his children in the faith. All the established rules in these small protestant flocks date from him, and I attended with deep emotion some of their religious meetings.

At Mens, a town of Dauphiny, I was witness of an interesting scene. An English pastor, who spoke good French, visited at the same time with me, this part of France, and we went together to

proof by the pastor. He again asked if any one would speak. One of the meeting replied: "Though I have nothing to say, I will speak." "Though I have nothing to say, I will speak."
The individual alluded to, who led in the exercises in the first named settlement, with his excellent wife, has long since gone to reap day," he continued, "when I was wholly dejected

and run, in order to become warm, and then he escapes danger.' These words of Neff raised me from my despondence; and may they also raise

"Oh! it is true," said one, "we do not pray enough." The pastor said: "Felix Neff one day made the following comparison: 'When a pump is frequently used, but little pains are necessary to have water; the water pours out at the first stroke because it is high. But if the pump has not been used for a long time, the water gets low, and when you want it, you must pump a long while, and the water comes only after great efforts. It is so with prayer. If we are instant in prayer, every little circumstance awakens the disposition to pray, and desires and words are always ready. But if we neglect prayer, it is difficult for us to pray, for the water in the well gets low.'

The hearers were much moved, and at the

The hearers were much moved, and at the

The hearers were much moved, and at the close of the meeting, one of them offered a prayer full of hife and unction.

On returning home, the pastor related to me the following anecdote of Felix Neff. One day, as Neff was walking in a street in the city of Lausanne, he saw at a distance a man, whom he took for one of his friends. He ran up behind him tamped him on the shoulder before looking him, tapped him on the shoulder before looking in his face, and asked him 'What is the state of in his face, and asked him. What is the state of your soul, my friend? The stranger turned; Neff perceived his error, apologized politely, and went on his way. About three or four years after, a person came to Neff and accessed him, saying he was indebted to him for his inestimable kindness. Neff did not recognize the man, and begged he would explain. The stranger re-plied: "Have you forgotten an unknown person whose shoulder you touched in a street in Lau-sanne, asking him: 'How do you find your soul?' It was 1; your question led me to serious tions, and now I find it well with my soul.

Intelligence.

LETTER FROM PERSIA.

OORMIAH, PERSIA, OCT. 3, 1836.

To the Society of Inquiry in Amherst College. DEAR CHRISTIAN BRETHREN .- Your favor of April came to hand more than three months ago. It should have received more prompt at-tention, but I have been prevented writing by sickness. Oormiah is usually considered, as I have no doubt it is, very healthy. But this season it has been visited by the prevalence of dreadful fevers, from which all the members of our missionary circle have suffered more or

Dr. and Mrs. Grant, and Mrs. Perkins were successively attacked, each twice or thrice; but the fever in their cases soon yielded to medicine. Meanwhile my own healthremained firm, and I continued the labors of the mission, hoping I might escape the prevalent disease, until about the middle of August, when I also was attacked with fever. The fever in my case raged with great violence, under the burn-ing August sun, for fifteen days; and during the last three days of that period I became quit insensible, and our little missionary circle nearly despaired of my life. But the Lord mercifully arrested the fever at this extreme crisis, and brought me back from the brink of the grave, and is restoring me to comfortable health. I am still very weak, hardly able to move a pen; but am thankful to inform you that I am gradually gaining strength.

that I am gradually gaining strength.

Our missionary operations are much interrupted by my sickness. They had been very prosperous during the summer. But now, our translations, our preparation of tracts, and school cards, and our teachers' school, which numbered nearly fifty scholars, are all standing still. In our school room too, where I was accustomed to preach to a congregation of more than fifty Nestorians, on the Sabbath, there now being nobody to preach no congregation now being nobody to preach, no congregation addes on that h assembles on that holy day. But the Lord, I know, will take care of his own blessed cause. I long to be again in my work; but I cannot until I have better health.

until I have better health.

I hope, dear brethren, that you and the churches pray for the continued life and health of missionaries, as well as for the prosperity of missions in general. You see how missionary work may be interrupted by the sickness of an individual, and had my life been taken away in my sickness, it must have been at least, three or four years before the delightful labor mentioned above, and many others most happicommenced, could have been resumed by another missionary. Dr. Grant is fully occu-pied with the sick and the dying, and that branch of our work ought by no means to be neglected, and a new missionary could not have come here from America, and acquired the language, so as to use it to advantage, short of at least three years. Pray then, that the lives of missionaries may be continued until others shall stand ready to sustain their work when they fall.

Brother Merrick, and two German Mission-

aries have made a tour during the past sum mer to the South of Persia. The two German wethren have just returned, and report that they all came very near being murdered at Is-faban. They distributed Persian Scriptures rather freely among the people there, and the chief Moollah of Isfaban (whose word is law) chief Moollah of Isfahan (whose word is law) and a great part of the inhabitants were filled with indignation, and proclaimed that these men were scattering controversial books, and must be put to death. The governor of the city, to whom the missionaries had a letter of commendation from a member of the English embassy, sent thirty soldiers to protect them at the label of the collections but his partial was but a foollo embassy, sent thirty soluers to protect them at their lodgings; but this guard was but a feeble barrier against the fury of the enraged Mool-lahs, and the rabble. The missionaries, seeing the storm fast gathering, felt it important to re-sort to some other expedient, if possible, to avert it. They therefore sent a messenger to the chief Moollah proposing to honor him with a visit. This had the desired effect. The chief Moollah was so far appeased by this mark of attention, that he dismissed the mob whom he had assembled, and instructed to murder the had assembled, and instructed to mirrier the missionaries. As it afterward appeared, it was but just one hour after the messenger reached the chief Moollah that the bloody deed was to have been perpetrated. This chief Moollah succeeded in quelling the fury of the multitude in a measure; but they still demanded that the Whole No. 1106.

missionaries should die, and the latter were in much peril until they left the city.

The time has obviously not yet come for direct missionary efforts among the Mohammedans of Persia. To the Nestorians we can preach as plain sermons as we would preach in America, and they listen with gladness. But among the Mohammedans of this country, our labors must, for some time to come be wetler. labors must, for some time to come be rather indirect. The high way of the Lord may now

indirect. The high way of the Lord may now be prepared.
Gird on the whole armor of God my brethren, and make yourselves ready for his service, You may think yourselves ready, now, to die for Christ, but permit me to inquire, in the words of Brother Shauffler, "are you also ready to live for Christ?" As I read the signs of the times in the missionary world, it appears to me quite clear, that our blessed Lord is now calling his servants to become martyrs for him so much as to live devoted lives for him, not so much to die as to labor hard and faithfully for him.

Prepare yourselves then dear heathers in

him. Prepare yourselves then, dear brethren, in body, mind, and beart, to live and labor patiently and perseveringly for Christ, as well as to die for him. May he of his boundless fulness grant you all such a preparation, and make you faithful unto death, that he may give you a crown of life. you a crown of life.
Your brother in the bonds of the gospel,
JUSTIN PERKINS.

LETTER FROM SOUTH AFRICA. The following are extracts of a letter from the Rev George Champion, to a female friend in Keene, N.H. Port Natal, Aug. 20, 1836.

Port Natal, Aug. 20, 1836.

Dear Mrs. H.—— I well remember the evening when I was "a stranger and you took me in" under your hospitable roof at K. and the word I gave you, that you should hear from me when I reached this distant land. And the word I gave you, that you should hear from me when I reached this distant land. And now, amid a mass of things that I might write, what will interest you most, I know not. Our heavenly Father has been very gracious to us, in preserving us by land and sea, amid hostile commotions, and accidents, and deaths. One of our number (Mrs. G.) has been called to her rest. We cannot say aught against it, Her end was peace. But a breach is made upon us; and we feel how few we are to do the great work that is before us.—But I was not there. My lot had been to remain alone in this land for five months, without a word from wife or friends, till suddenly they came upon me after a land journey of 500 miles in ox-waggons; and Mrs. C. put in my arms our first born,—a son, destined to Christ's work among the heathen. This was too much. It was a day of tears—of joy.

Our work is but at the outset here. We live in lowly dwellings of grass.—Imagine a good large New England hay-cock, well trimmed to save it from the approaching shower.

good large New England hay-cock, well trimmed to save it from the approaching shower. You stoop and enter a hole in its side, and there is a whole family, with boxes and trunks around, one or two stools, a bed, &c. This is an house. The door is our window (and should we have a fire, as we need it some in this cold weather) our chimney also. The ground is the floor; the sticks which support the grass around, are shelves, which answer the purpose by articles stuck behind, or tied to them. Our chappel is yet the open air; our school house, a square frame and reeds of one half an inch in diameter, fastened around it at top, just sufficient to keep out the sun.—We are happy in the work, and would not give it up, unless the Lord called, for all the comfort and conveniences of home combined.

are nappy in the work, and would not give it up, unless the Lord called, for all the comfort and conveniences of home combined.

The people around us are not like the black men of your country, being more tractable, intelligent, and I think less vicious. It is joy to us to hear any inquiries about eternal life. This morning a woman, descended from the Bushmen—a people counted as the very dregs of S. Africa has been trying to express to meher determination to serve the Lord and forsake her sins. I say it is good to us to see these little things.—The Lord's name be praised. The women here are to be pitted. They grow up hearers of burdens. As soon as strong enough they must be sent every morning to bring wood from the bush, and daily to bring water, &c. When marriageable, they are betrothed for so many cattle.—Now she is a wife,—in planting time she must dig in the field over what is to be sowed with corn or grain, over what is to be sowed with corn or grain, over what is to be sowed with corn or grain, using a heavy mattock. In summer she must hoe the corn; in autumn gather and thrash it. Her moments are about all occupied in this season. Daily must she grind her hard corn between the two stones she calls a mill; she must make her own pots of clay, her mats of reeds; a mat is all their bed, unless perchance they have a blanket; a coat reaching from the loins to the knees, usually of skin, is all the loins to the knees, usually of skin, is all the bring a small cart-load of grass bundle by bundle on her head; and when the frame work is put up supported by its post in the centre, and the grass put on, she must bring the clay and pound it all over the ground very naro, or called a floor. Then she must smear often with a mixture of cow-dung and water to keep away the ants and vermin. I believe there is nd it all over the ground very hard, till it is you see them in the road, the man is in front, his wives after him in due order, Indian file, carrying his goods. Perhaps they love their children more. But I hear it said that if a woman bear twins, one is killed, because she says she has not food for two. Thus is your sex fallen from their high destiny. The girls are learning better things. They are pleased with the school. We expect to have many children. Zulu land where we are now hastening be enquiry is often made by those who love beathen if they could aid with their needle? s, very much. We shall want thread, nee-Yes, very much. We shall want thread, nee-dles and thimbles to have them learn to sew, and calicoes to sew upon. If your hearts prompted, a small box from K. would be most acceptable. I make no request, only that you will continue to pray for us and the poor Zulus. Yours truly, GEORGE CHAMPION.

SEAMEN'S CAUSE AT HAVRE, FRANCE.

SEAMEN'S CAUSE AT HAVRE, FRANCE.

HAVRE, NOV. 1, 1836.

Sir,—I wrote you a hasty scrawl by the last packet, and must drop you a few lines by this.

We had another solemm day last Sabbath. I administered the sacrament to a goodly number, of both citizens and seamen. Thay were of different nations, occupations and denominations; but I trust wearing the same badge, and bound to the same blessed immortality. I preached in the evening to a crowded assembly, composed almost entirely of seamen, the weather being too inclement for ladies to be out. At our prayer meeting last evening, (Mon-

At our prayer meeting last evening, (Mon-day.) the house was again filled, and the Lord evidently in our midst. What added to the solemnity was, no doubt, the fact that the night before there was a man drowned in one of th docks, from an English vessel just arrived. leaving a wife and five children to mourn his untimely death; being a man of good charac-ter and greatly beloved, the captain, with all the officers and crew, and a number of the passengers, came in a body to the chapel, and requested that I should deliver an address on this quested that I should deliver an address on this afflictive dispensation of Providence. I consented, and though taken unawares, I found God to be a present help in time of need. The solemn event was my text—God my helper— feeling hearts and weeping eyes were the re-sult; and what further results may follow, the sult; and what turther result disclose.

[Sailer's Magazine.

LETTER FROM JERUSALEM. Written by Rev. J. F. Lanneau, to the Editor of the Charleston, S. C. Observer, dated "Jerusalem, Sept. 28, 1836.

Dear Brother Gildersleeve, -I have time only to write a line or two, to say that we have only to write a line or two, to say that we have recently been favored with a visit from some of the othicers and men of our Mediterranean squadron. The fleet, consisting of the Constitution, "Old Ironsides," the United States, John Adams, and the Shark, arrived last week at Jaffa, from Beyroot and Tripoli, on the coast of Syria, where they had spent a few days previously. Com. Elliot, of the Constitution, (flag ship.) Capt. Wilkinson of the United States, and other officers, together with the Rev. Messrs. Everett and Lambert, Chaplains, and nearly 60 in all, came up on Thursthe Rev. Messrs. Everett and Lambert, Chap-lains, and nearly 60 in all, came up on Thurs-day morning, and made a rapid pilgrimage to the different places of interest in and around the city, and returned on Friday evening, to give another party an opportunity of coming. The second company, of about 60 also, arrived early on Sabbath morning, and as we did not think it consistent with our duty to go around with the second company. with them on that day, they went alone. On Monday, how panied them to Bethlehem, &c. and in the af-ternoon they left for the ship. This morning two Lieutenants arrived, and will return this I have just been with them into the f the Holy Sepulchre, and Mr. Whi-

ting is now with them on the mount of Olives.

The visit of our fleet to Palestine, and the arrival of about 120 Americans in the Holy City, has excited no little curiosity among the people. For weeks previous to their arrival, the news had been circulated through different channels, and expectation was at its height. Continual questions were put to us when the Americans would be here, and for what purpose? &c. They seemed all gratified to see so many of our countrymen here, and expressed a desire to have them come often. We hope that their visit will be as profitable to our missions with the heavy becaute all parties. nion, as it has been pleasant to all parties. spect in the eyes of the people; and, in this way, it will increase our influence and opportunities of doing good. It has given the inhabitants an idea of our distinct national charac-ter, and of our Naval power; and perhaps may trans an mean of the street of ought, indeed, to be thankful that even in this land and city of Mohammedan intolerance, we can "sit," as it were, "under our own vine and fig tree, with none to molest and make us afraid." We have many civil privileges, which the poor oppressed people are far from enjoying.—Though cut off from the spiritual privileges. leges of our highly favored land. meet, two or three of us, on Mount Zion, and experience the blessing and the promised pre-sence of Him who here died to purchase for man an inheritance in the heavenly Jerusalem. Pray for our little Missionary band in this once holy place, but now trodden under foot of the

Gentiles.
It is almost a disgrace on Protestant Christendom that the Rev. Mr. Whiting and myself are the only representatives of the Church in the whole of Palestine!!! One fellow laborer, the Rev. Mr. Nicholayson, of the Lond Jew's Society, is now in England. May on number and our zeal be increased, and the ti number and our zeal be increased, and the time to favor the literal Zion soon come, when her light shall shine, and the glory of the Lord again rise upon her. Again let me entreat yon, and all who love the cause of Christ, to pray for us, and for the peace of Jerusalem.

Yours, &c. John F. Lanneau.

REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

For the Boston Recorder. SANDY BAY, GLOUCESTER, MASS.

Mr. Editor,—It is known to a considerable number of your readers, that within a few months past, we have been enjoying in this place a precious season of revival. This work commenced with Christians near the beginning of Nov. last; but it was not till the middle of the following month, that we had the pleasure of directing anxious and inquiring sinners to Christ. Now 60 or 70 heads of families, including males and females, are rejoicing hope, several of whom are quite aged. At first the work was chiefly confined to this class of persons, but has since extended to the youth and to children. It has been silent, and in many instances powerful, strongly marked as the work of the Spirit. It is still in progress, and as we hope without abatement. Interesting cases of hopeful conversions might be detailed if it were proper. But my object in writing is to encourage the friends of Christ in other God would continue to pour out his March 7, 1837. WAKEFIELD GALE.

FAIRFIELD, VA.

Letter from Rev. James Paine, to the Editor of the Richmond Religious Telegraph, dated FAIRFIELD, FEB. 23 d 1827

Brother Converse,—It will be gratifying to ou, and to many of your readers to hear, that uring the present month, the Lord has in a special manner, been present in our midst. The result of such a special manifestation of his presence is, that the church of Timber-ridge and Fairfield, has been greatly revived, sinners converted, and God's name honored and glorified. The first deeply interesting meeting which we converted to the control of the control meeting which we enjoyed was the Monthly Concert for February. The house was crowded. "A spirit of grace and of supplication" was poured out upon us, and while we prayed for others, the Lord was pleased to bless us. A remarkable spirit of prayer appeared to prevail in the house. It was soon found that several persons were inquiring what they must do to saved. A protracted meeting was appoint, at which the Rev. Wm. M. Cunningham of Lexington, assisted me. The result of our meeting has been, that thirty-one have professed faith in Christ, and been added to our church on examination. There are still a number of anxious inquirers; some of whom, have professed to have found peace in believing, and wait the first opportunity to be connected with our church. Thus has the God of our salvation in some measure revived us; by sending a time of refreshing from his presen

I shall briefly mention two or three facts, for

I shall briefly mention two or three facts, for the encouragement of others.

1. Many of the above thirty-one persons, were made the objects of special prayer.

2. A young lady who had handed me five dollars, a few days before the meeting com-menced, for the Western Board of Foreign Missions had the appropriate the property of the control of the co Missions, had the unspeakable please

ers converted to God. Like Cornellus, ner prayers and alms went up together.

3. A large majority of the number are young men, some of whom are possessed of excellent talents, and will, probably, study with a view to the Gospel ministra

I remain yours, truly, in our Lord,

tians neglect to attend the Concert of Prayer, eglect an important means of promoting vation of their friends and acquaintance as well as the heathen. Are the memb the church guiltless in this matter?—Eo.

FREDONIA, N. Y .- Rev. B. N. Leach writes in the Baptist Register, under date Feb. 8: Brother Beebee,—It will be interesting to the friends of Zion to learn that the Lord has graciously revived his work in this place. I ha time now to say that the work made its appearance about ten weeks since in the in power and glory to the present time, and blessed be the Lord! it is still in progress. Th other evangelical churches in our village he shared in its blessings to some extent. Althou the cloud of mercy seemed for a while to ha over the Baptist society, yet soon its fertilizing d refreshing influences became quite general nong the Presbyterian and Methodist socie-

ties.
The revival received a powerful impulse by The revival received a powerful impute the labors of a protracted meeting which commenced the second week in January in the Baptist church. Our Presbyterian friends also commenced a meeting of days on the 3d week in January, which was blest of the Lord. Because of the commenced week and the commenced week and the commenced week and the commenced week. tween thirty and forty, I am informed, were ly converted at that meeting. I ave been added to the Lord during revival may not be known till the day of accounts. Our fathers and mothers in Zion, with joyful emotions, call it "an old-fashioned

Fifty-six have been added to the Baptist church, of which thirty-nine were by baptism. There are many more who intend to follow.

PATERSON, N. J .- There has been for so time a pleasing revival in Paterson, N. J. Meetings for prayer and preaching have been held every evening for several weeks. Since the first of November last seventy-five persons have been baptized, principally of those con-nected with the Sabbath School, and Bible class. And we learn that instances of awaken-ing and hopeful conversions still continue to occur.-American Baptist.

PROVIDENCE, R. I .- The Rev. John Blain, late pastor of the Pine street Baptist church in Providence, has communicated the following under date of Feb. 27.

der date of Feb. 27.
"The Lord has again visited the Pine street urch in great mercy. We hope between 40 church in great mercy. We hope between and 50 have obtained a good hope through grace. Twenty-five were baptized on Saturate of the state of the sta day last. After spending two years and a half in this city, I now take my dismission for the Broom street church in New York. The Lord has wrought wonders for this people. 210 have been added by baptism, and 40 by letter."

[Ch. Watchman.

MARION COLLEGE, Mo .- The Philadelphia

Observer has a letter from a student at Marion, dated January 9, 1837, which says:

"A revival of religion has commenced at both branches of this institution. Many are anxiously inquiring the road to Zion. It is a season for which Christians have long prayed, but not in vain. I have not heard of the extent of the revival at the lower institution, but I berevival at the lower institution. of the revival at the lower institution, but I b lieve all except one are anxiously seeking after n Saviour, and many have been hopefully converted. It commenced here on yesterday—but two have as yet expressed an interest in Christ.

Colleges .- It affords matter for devout gratitude to God, that several of our colleges have lately been visited with the tokens of God's favor, in the conversion of a number of students. It is but a few days ago, that we students. It is but a lew days ago, that we were informed of a revival of religion in Gettysburg, which has extended to the college in that place, and numbered not a few of its inmates among the trophies of saving grace.

[German Messenger.

ROSTON RECORDER. Friday, March 17, 1837.

THE FIRST LOVE.

There is a time with every human heart, when hardens itself against the claims of God. With many, t continues till life closes. With others, the scene changes; enmity yields; the will bows; the affections are alienated from the creature and fastened on the Creator; and all things are become new.

This is the infancy of spiritual life. The eye opened on the glories of God, discovers with ineffible delight the effulgence reflected from them on the world of nature. The heavens above, and the earth beneath, glow with a radiance such as the natural eve never perceives. Surpassing beauty adorns every object; and the heart expands with love and joy while of the love, majesty and glory of Jehovah. Then,

It is the believer's first love. If it can never die. it should never languish. It belongs to the whole of tion that warms his heart at successive periods of life; the same that glows in his bosom when death meets him, when he triumphantly enters heaven.

It is not mere animal emotion, excited by some different views of spiritual objects from those he had before held; nor even by just views of such objects; for then, it must unavoidably increase or decrease, with the endless fluctuations of animal feeling, and no more blame could attach to the loss of it, than to the subsistence of any other species of innocent animal excitement. But the loss of it deserves reprehension. I have somewhat against thee, because thou hast left thy first love."

The "first leve" of the convert leads him to sub-He aims to give to every thing its proper place. God is first in his esteem-then all who love God-and afterwards, other objects, according to the relations they bear to God. Ease and pleasure, wealth and bonor, friendship and favor are promptly sacrificed. loves his closet, because it brings him into God's im- which, like returning spring, melts the icebergs that and warmth. He loves the sanctuary, because its prayer and praise and spiritual conversation. Eterniservices enlighten his understanding, enliven his affecty is opened to view. Religion assumes the appear ons, and bring him into communion with heaven

countenance of a man his friend." It prompts him to inquire, "Lord, what wilt thou themselves, or else scoff and rage because they feel a have me to do?" The vain imagination of other foretaste of hell in their own bosoms. It is then that ing in answer to her prayers, two of her brothers converted to God. Like Cornelius, her ment yields at once to the conviction, that his beans ment yields at once to the conviction, that his happi- cause they see its comparative insignificance. It is ness lies in active and arduous labor; that to enjoy then that the world to come begins to be estimated. good, he must do good; that to possess a pleasure It is then that "the word of God is quick and powerlike that of angels, he must engage in services like ful." because the Holy Spirit is there to give it effithose of angels, and as he has ability, minister to them cacy. It is then that converts are born into the full who shall be the heirs of salvation. Hence, he labora

It produces a quick perception and lively abhornce of sin. It is delightful to mark the ready actings of conscience, and the boldness with which it astens the charge of guilt, even upon negligences, comparatively slight. The "first love" only evil, but the very appearance of it; flies from all contact with pollution; distrusts all the workings of the head; suspects a lurking selfishness beneath its very forms of devotion, and acts of beneficence: leads living without them. It appears to us that the whole o earnest, habitual, and prayerful self-scrutiny; diligently tries each known motive of action by the law forth all its abominations and destroy them, and convert it into a temple of the Holy Ghost

It involves, moreover, such a regard for the whole family of Christ, as had not been felt before. The heart is drawn out by some irresistible influence toward all that bear the Saviour's image, of every name and every nation. A new field of vision opens; where the affections expatiate, and select the objects on which they fasten, according to the resemblance they bear to 'the chief of ten thousand;" other friends are loved still; nor are they less loved than before; but a new and peculiar friend is found in every one that loves Jesus. "How is it." said the Natick Indians to Mr Elliot, when they were visited by some Christian Indians from Martha's vineyard: " how is it, that when an Indian whom we have never seen before comes among us, and we find that he prays to God, we love him exceedingly; but when our own brother dwelling at a distance visits us, if he does not pray to God, though we love him, it is not with such a love as we fact was, to the mind of the simple-hearted Indian, it was a matter of experience; not learned from books nor taught him in the schools; but derived from the his own garden is well watered, the streams will same Spirit that had long since said, "By this shall overflow, and shed a reviving influence all around ye know that ye are my disciples if ye have love one him. to another."

These are some of the prominent features of the first love." Nor can they ever be darkened by the overwhelming cloud of worldliness, without detrimen to the believer himself, and to all over whom his influence extends. Where are his consolations and joys; where his evidence that he is beloved of Christ: that he is accepted of the Father, and will be finally received into everlasting habitations? While the affections are in a morbid state, and estranged from their proper object, no satisfactory evidence can be had of conversion; no sufficient proof adduced, that the world is not still the idol of the heart.

And the influence of the cold-hearted professor of his brethren is deeply injurious. "Live as ye see me live," is his practical language; and they either follow his example, and fall into negligences and errors that bring darkness on themselves and ruin on others; or, they are grieved and disheartened, by the apprehension that all their labors in the Lord, will be endered ineffectual by their brother's backsliding.

And when the love of the church waxes cold, it follows invariably that the ungodly cease to feel, and cease to inquire, "what must we do to be saved?" Nothing shuts their ears and closes their eyes, and hardens their hearts like this; nothing else, so grieves and dishonors the Holy Spirit; nothing else bars so many hearts against his entrance, and opens so many ouths to question his operations, and persuades so many minds that religion lives in the imagination only and has therefore no claim to serious regard.

If these are among the results of " leaving the first ove," are there not many individuals in our churches, and many entire churches that have reason to fear and tremble, lest Satan gain an advantage of them, which neither time or eternity will repair

WHAT IS A REVIVAL

Perhaps most Christians may be prepared to answer this question from their own experience. Yet, we are prone to lose religious impressions; and need often to be "put in remembrance of these things, though we know them." We will therefore suggest a few thoughts, in answer to this inquiry. 1. A Revival of Religion is PERSONAL .- It has

respect to individuals. It is overlooking this fact, that gives rise to so much complaining about the state of the church. But, the church is a non-entity, when considered irrespective of the individuals who compose it; and these individuals cannot throw off responsibility upon the church. Vet perhaps nothing is more common. When the state of religion is spoken of, it is, "O, the church, the church! we can do nothing until there is a different state of things in conscious of being surrounded by ten thousand tokens the church!" But, who is the church? The same individuals who make these complaints, are component parts of it; and to the extent of their influen they are responsible for the state of religion. Let life; it is the youthful commencement of immortality; one take up his own stumbling blocks; repent of his the dawning of an eternal day, whose ever brighten-ing lustre, shall diffuse joy and gladness wherever Lord will "restore unto him the joys of his salvaholmess lives. It differs not in kind, from the love tion," so that he can teach transgressors;" for he has of the Christian's maturer years; it is the same affec- invited his backsliding children to return unto him, they have been kept so long upon the historical parts with the promise that he will "heal their backsliding, and love them freely." Though all the rest of the church sleep, the individual who thus returns to the invidious comparisons of one part with another. We Lord, will be revived; he will discharge his own responsibilities. He will be like an oasis in the desert -in the midst of dry and barren sand banks, a living spring, surrounded with cheering verdure. Such a spring will always be in the midst of anxious inquirers after the way of life. So also, a Revival is per sonal, in its influence upon the impenitent. It is bringing them to feel and do individually what they are at all times under obligations to feel and to do. And it is just as absurd for a sinner to wait for a Revival of Religion, before he will seek God, as it is for a ordinate all other claims on his heart, to those of God. | Christian to wait for the church to be revived, before he will seek a revival in his own soul.

2. A Revival of Religion is social as well as PERSONAL.-It is impossible for one individual to be revived, without affecting others; and when a great number of individuals, become thus affected, the when they come in competition with the glory of mass of mind is moved, and the social principle comes God's name, or the interests of his kingdom. He in to increase its power, creating a genial warmth, mediate presence. He loves the social praying circle, chilled the atmosphere. The fetters that bound the ecause there the spirit of devotion gathers strength soul are loosed; and the spirit finds utterance in ance of reality. Every one feels that he has a per-And he loves the society of the individual brother in sonal interest in the things revealed in the word of Christ, because "as iron sharpeneth iron, so doth the God. Solemnity rests upon every countenance. Opposers find their situation uncomfortable, and submit vigor of life. It is then that Christians grow in grace,

need that one teach them again which be the first | declension of interest. Is it not so? We should re- my soul. It was overwhelmning; and I eried principles of the oracles of God; and are become such as have need of milk and not of strong meat."

Last Jonets

Since then, these seasons are of such immense importance to the interests of Christ's kingdom and to the souls of men, it becomes a question of momentous interest, whether there is, in regard to them, any such sovereignty as renders the church excusable, while tenor of the Bible answers this question in the negative. "The Lord is with you, while ye be with and the testimony, and fervently implores Him, who and if ye seek him, he will be found of you: but if knows what is in man, to search the heart, and bring ye forsake him, he will forsake you." This great principle of God's administration, though stated to ancient church, is equally applicable to us. "Behold the Lord's hand is not shortened that it cannot save; neither his ear heavy that it cannot hear: But your iniquities have separated between you and your God, and your sins have hid his face from you, that he will not hear." It is true indeed, that we are de pendent upon the spirit of God, for these blessed refreshings; but when we are assured that he is "more willing to give his Holy Spirit to them that ask him. than earthly parents are to give good things to their children," can we plead this dependance as an excuse? No; it is our sins that make the heavens over our heads as brass, and spread a thick mantle of darkness over our spiritual horizon.

Why, then, will not every friend of the Redeemer, set himself to search out and put from him those sins which have grieved the blessed Spirit? "Let us search and try our ways, and turn again unto the Lord." Let every one for himself seek a revival of have for the other man?" However surprising the religion; and when the shower comes down upon his wn soul, he will have no disposition to keep it to himself. He will have enough and to spare. When

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

PRESENT ASPECT OF THE CAUSE.—If there is any one thing more prominent than another, in the spirit of the age," it is the want of thorough attenion to any particular object. There is so much activity, and so many things are to be attended to, that haps be matter of necessity; and doubtless, the general prevalence of superficial attainments is far better than to have a few very learned men, while the mass remain in ignorance. Yet, we are not to be satisfied with such a state of things; nor remain at ease, without an effort to correct it.

There is perhaps no object of interest at the prese

day, that suffers more from this cause, than the Sab-

bath School; while there can scarcely be any other, where superficial attention proves more injurious. Nothing is more needed, to give a right direction to the rising generation a knowledge of the Holy Scrip tures. How immensely important, then, to all the interests of the church, that there should be thorough work here. Yet, it is to be lamented that there is very little thorough study of the Bible, in connection with our Sabbath Schools. This remark doubtless admits of many commendable exceptions: still, it will probably hold good, in application to the great majoriy of our schools. And, unless we are greatly mistaken, there is really less interest felt in this cause than there was a few years ago. At all events, we believe it has come to a stand; and that some mighty impulse is needed, to give it new life and vigor. The time was, when, with very little effort, children could be induced weekly to commit to memory large por tions of Scripture. But now, it is with great difficulty they can be persuaded to commit to memory a very few verses; and in some achools they are no even required to commit their lessons at all. There was doubtless formerly an error, in making this exerwe have gone far to the other extreme. It is, indeed an important matter to have the memories of children stored with Scripture. The understanding and the heart, should, however, be cultivated, with the mem ory. We do not undertake to say how extensive are defects of which we speak; but that the cause does languish, to an alarming extent, we believe will not be questioned. It may not be amiss, then, to inquire into the cause of this state of things. We venture to suggest a few things, which may be among

1. Something may perhaps be set down to the fact, that the novelty of the effort is gone. The impulse which was first given to it, has spent its force; and the institution is left to stand upon its own merits, and to depend upon the "patient continuance in welldoing," of its tried friends. We do not say that this is the fact; but it may have some influence.

2. Probably the present state of our schools is to dervalue any portion of the Holy Scriptures, or make would not, if we could, have the Bible any other book than exactly what it is. But some parts of it are better adapted to some purposes than others. The Bible History is exceedingly interesting and instructive to be read and studied, in course. But, it does not furnish so much matter for deep study, as some other portions; nor is it so well calculated to call forth mind, and impart doctrinal instruction. And, the necessity of breaking a narrative into short portions, for the purpose of study, greatly detracts from its interest: and renders it often difficult to fix upon a practical point to urge upon the conseience. We do not, owever, mean, that these portions of the word of God should not be studied at all: but we have pursued them almost exclusively, for so long a period, that at least one generation of scholars have left our schools, without studying any thing else. The consequence is, these portions have become so familiar, and furnish so little to exercise the mind, that they call forth very little study. And multitudes of teachers can testify that they find nothing so difficult as to secure, on the part of their scholars, the thorough study of the lesson. In addition to this, the meth of instruction pursued has been deficient, not being calculated sufficiently to elicit thought, and take hold upon the conscience. A great effort must be made, to improve and elevate the system of Sabbath School instruction, or the cause must inevitably decline.

3. A prominent cause, why Sabbath Schools lanmore interesting, when accompanied with the special influences of the Holy Spirit. The year 1831, was a season of great power in the churches. That was the year, if we mistake not, when Sabbath Schools were Remark.—This work of grace commenced at the Monthly Concert; or if it had previously commenced, it was greatly promoted by the religious services of that meeting. When Christhe time that they ought to be teachers, they have that time, if we mistake not, there has been agradual coming Saviour. None can conceive the ecstacy of ever read. The facts seem incredible; but the trans-

joice to be corrected, if we have misjudged, in regard to this subject. It is a cause that is identified with our best desires and most ardent hopes, in regard to the progress of Christ's kingdom. Nothing, therefore, of glory!" "My mind," said Mr. Edwards. could give us more pleasure, than to be able to say that its progress is onward. But what are the facts?

cause, its friends have a great weight of responsibility in heaven." "Light is sown for the righteous an resting upon them. We think that revivals in Sab- gladness for the upright in heart," bath Schools have been too little the object of expecbath Schools have been too little the object of expectation and effort. The object has been kept too far in life. And the honest, earnest, humble inquiry w_i prospect. The work has been regarded too much as secure an answer of peace, an end of peace, an eld a mere seed time. But, who can look at the value of nity of peace. these immortal souls, and the momentous interests that are depending upon their early conversion, and not feel that present effect should be the absorbing desire of the teacher's heart? And, we have far greater encouragement to labor for revivals of religion Sabbath Schools, than in the church at large. We have better ground to work upon; and better imple- in this manner. Petition and confession also sbandry. The Sabbath Schools contain the flower of the church: and they can be much more easily brought to co-operate, and labor and pray uniedly for this blessing than the whole church together. Will not Sabbath School teachers make one great, united effort, to secure a general revival of religion in these schools? Is it not greatly needed? Where are to be found our future Sabbath School teachers, ministers, and missionaries, unless these youth are converted? And do they not need to be converted now, in order to be thoroughly prepared for future useful-

SYMPATHY FOR THE WATCHMAN.

Suppose there was no dimness of his moral vision. Suppose every theme of revelation which he handled, proper field of thought, as a fathomless founts produced the precise kind and amount of emotion it pleasure to the pious mind, as furnishing exought in his own soul. Suppose there was nothing to the highest and most delightful devotion. To nore to be desired, in respect to the depth and ten- royal Psalmist did this as in hely exultation be raise derness of Christian feeling, or the facility with which his thoughts from man "whose days are as grass, he could give utterance to it, in "words that burn." exclaiming, "Bless the Lord, ye his angels, that ever Still he has a most difficult work.

asleep upon the top of a mast. His guilt is great—is his works, in all places of his dominion." Falls every thing is more or less neglected. This may per- accumulating. His danger too increases with his sins, him in the like occupation of sending the thoughts as does the gloom, when one dark cloud hastens to abroad, of lifting them up, of making the won join another in overspreading and sealing up the fir- the divine character minister to the sacred fire of A ent. A dreadful storm is gathering! "How votion in the heart. shall I arouse him?" cries the anxious pastor. Here are two difficulties. The truths by which

catural eye. They do not compel attention, like the splendid moral scenery for your joyful ad voice of a tempest, or the havor of a pestilence. The you will come up out of that valley of gloom whole material for awakening the sinner is in the in- twilight where you are groping. "Heavenly t visible world. The sight of a serpent in his dwelling do refine the soul, as fire works itself higher or the spots of the plague upon his flesh would alarm purer flame by stirring. To be blessing God for the movements of the present age, than a thorough knowledge of Bible truth. The Sabbath School is But when the terrors of retribution are to be employhim. Here the senses are the objects of direct appeal. goodness, giving him praise in view of his works now the chief instrumentality employed, for giving ed in arousing him, his attention can be called only to heart to a more suitable temper for receiving day things unseen and future. No voice from eternity comforts, and invites him to let them flow into it." startles him. No terrific vision makes him tremble. If therefore alarm is to enter his mind, it can only be through thought and reflection, while he credits the timony he receives respecting the realities of eter-

> And here the lover of his soul meets another formidable obstacle. Those truths by which he would break the slumbers of the guilty mind, are not only from the unseen world, but are in themselves repulsive. The truth depicts his guilt. It pours light upon his character, showing its true attitude, as witnessed by a holy God, and compelling conclusions respecting the final result of his conduct, which pain The truth strips him of the complacency he had enjoyed respecting supposed goodness. The autiful coloring with which pride had varnished his character, vanishes. The actual deformity appears. The truth too bids him forsake, at once, that nful course, which had been the sweetest satisfaction of his entire life, and adopt another, which he had ever regarded with aversion. It places before him jects to pursue in which he feels no interest; duties perform, for which he has the strongest disrelish; end to attain, utterly diverse from what had been he grand object of his life.

The truth is repulsive, therefore. It cannot be oth rwise in the present moral state of the mind. And there will be resistance. It may be open defiance and fierce opposition. But if not this, there will be no want of devices to rob the sword of the Spirit of its keenness and secure the soul from the wounds it would otherwise give. The mind's whole energies e often tasked to ward off the well-directed arrows of the truth, and to give him that sped them to see, that he has labored in vain.

And he does often see that result. And it can be seen only in sadness. Intense thought and anxiety, and prayer have been expended on appeals to guilty be attributed, in no small degree, to the fact, that they have been kept so long upon the historical parts that are ledged there. He cannot see their fruitless that are ledged there. We have been kept so long upon the historical parts that are ledged there. He cannot see their fruitless satisfied that it will form a valuable addition the satisfied that it will be satisfied the satisfied the satisfied that it will be satisfied the satisfied the satisf know, that this resistance to God's blessed truth, if labor, but with a sorrowing heart, for well does he persisted in, must give a more terrific fierceness to that "flame that dieth not."

We give a proper direction to strong Christian sympathy, then, when we ask it for the faithful Christian pastor. He needs it; will be efficiently aided by it; will be grateful for it; and it will return in blessings, pressed down and running over," into the possesor's own bosom.

WHERE IS HE!

eglected this question till that melancholy hour. studied earnestly and philosophically. Where is he." I cannot find him. It seems DARK. and thus he languished out of life.

Cannot find him! Who cannot? He may not, who has left the mighty work, the grand concern of the eternal scene to life's last half hour; who, vehement in sin, has sundered every bond of the Redeemer's kindness, has broken away from the sound of his nonstrance against his quiet, who has stifled the nonitor within and rushed, "mad upon his idols," toward the fatal verge of eternity. Who can question

e justice that at last exclaims, " LET HIM ALONE! But where is the man who, not having had this question forced from him by the tremendous exigencies of a dying hour, has honestly sought the Redeemer's interposing mercy, prizing it as prizeless, and seeking it with the interest its worth demands, that has returned to say, "I cannot find him." Cannot he be found, who has erected such a monument of the first month of its life. Advice is given to guish, must doubtless be sought, in the general de- his mercy as those words contain, "Behold I stand cleasion of piety in the churches. Revivals of reli- at the door and knock: if any man hear my voice and delicacy of feeling may often prevent their obtained and the churches. gion are essential to the energy, life, and power, of open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup from experienced friends. The the Sabbath School effort. Religious truth is always with him, and he with me!" The seeker of the lost, work was so favorably received and so some cannot he be successfully sought?

"It seems dark!" No! it does not seem so to commendation of the work to those for whom a him who has made the right use of his probation. signed. Its moral influence must be good. "Jesus Christ has appeared to me an hundred, yea a THE LITTLE LAMB; or Virtue's Reward.

more, Lord." "I could only cry," said Dr. Pavan "welcome, welcome, a thousand times w my disconsolate heart. Oh, joy unspeakable and f ed in a constunt, clear and lively sense of the hear ly sweetness of Christ's transcendent love. It seem If it be true, then, that the spirit of religious revival is essential to the prosperity of the Sabbath School of joy, which is felt by those who behold Christ's far

"Where is he?" is a question for every day

PRAISING GOD.

This delightful part of religious duty does not ceive so large a share of the attention of the disciplination in as it ought. But a very small part, it is concein the intercourse of many minds with God is one entire seasons of devotion. The mind is not sufficient to pour itself out on those amazing and de themes of praise, which are furnished by the ent developments of the divine character. Its view are circumscribed by the narrow circle of wants. It fetters its own opinions by fast thought and interest upon itself. Its own little thus magnified so as to hide the infinite magnifi of Jehovah and his works. It thus travels the round, (dull because so disproportionately travelled of expatiating continually upon its individual

Come, fellow worshipper, quit this narrow Strike out with humble boldness, upon that vast oce which the infinite perfections of God furnish, a in strength, bless the Lord all ye his hosts, ye none. That slumbering sinner is to be alarmed! He is ters of his that do his pleasure. Bless the Le

You lose high pleasure, you lose "strong tion" by creeping and grovelling where you ar alone he can be alarmed lie out of the sight of the There are noble visions for your mind's eye, there the world, and for his church, this both dispose

MEMOIR OF WILLIAM CAREY, D. D., late Mysionary to Bengal, &c. By Eustage Care With an introductory essay, by F. Wayland D. D. pp. 422, Boston, Gould, Kendal, an

Dr. Carey was the first and principal agent, et ployed by the British Baptist Missionary carry the blessings of the gospel to the heather w and at their request, the present work has prepared. It is but a just tribute to the memo an uncommon man-self-made, if such a term ever be used with propriety-formed by circumand the grace of God, for great and distinguished a fulness, without the advantages of academical edu

The moral renovation of India, was thought has few years ago a thing impossible. The suggestion, made at all, was regarded as one of the wildest r eries of enthusiasm. The hundreds of millions of far-off land were believed to be indissolubly we to their superstitions-unsusceptible of mo tion even from the influences of Christiani doomed by heaven to an eternal night of igne And besides-the capidity of the East India Cor ny-the revenues they derived from idolatry, and fear of losing power and wealth through the intr tion of the Gospel, opposed insurmo to the accomplishment of the benevolent wishes good men who had begun to feel that the Saviour's commission required them to aim at the CONVERSION

OF THE WORLD.

The state of things is changed. By consent of a parties, the conversion of India must be and accomplished. Says Dr. Wayland, "the first conception of all this change originated with Wil LIAM CARRY. The corner stone of this edifice wa

We have not yet read every page of this work, satisfied that it will form a valuable addition to it as a maxim for the government of his life-". tempt great things, and expect great things" man who first resolved to embark his all in the en terprise of India's conversion, while he had neithe riches nor powerful friends to sustain him-the u who fought his way by the adroit use of spiritual w ons drawn from the armory of God, and trium ed over difficulties of scarcely less magnitude those which surrounded the Discoverer of the net This was the exclamation of a dying man. He had world,—is a man whose character deserves to

We do not think the style of the biographer alway the best, though Dr. Wayland very kindly, and just too remarks, that "the work is done with mo and good sense, and is written with cander, pie simplicity." "Whatever the author says, may relied upon with confidence."

Dr. Carey is made to be chiefly his own bigg pher. And probably the portraiture of his mind heart, as exhibited in his own communications, no tended for publication, is as fair as it is clearguished by simplicity and godly sincerity.

The Young Mother's Guide and Nurse's Man containing advice on the management of infent &c. By Richard S. Kissam, M. D. Second Ed tion. Hartford, Belknap and Hammersley, F.

150. The object of the author is, to enter into the nute details of the Nurse's duty to the infant, dur mothers, such as peculiar circumstances, or the that a second edition became necessary. A good

lator assures us that perhaps, many things pired, during the rave ristocracies of Europe woman and a lady b husbands in war; with and results in the happ lady, supposed to have the poor woman's hus sence; all this felicity t of Providence, with the ter of the poor woman. style is sweet and attra elevated; and the example all imitation. It is also reader with a sense of t THE SCHOOL OF GOOD

the help of Parents how to behave in a mended. Mass. S. This is a very old boo for its age. Its very q style; and it may be clothe its precepts with cation, is well-timed. ed, to check the growing youthful confidence. I with a copy for his own THE RELIGIOUS MAG ny. Boston: Publish Washington street.

Contents for March Ring-Leader-Sobriety-Salf-Denial-The Stage The Fireside-T ary Notices. We have en our first page the pre JOURNAL OF THE

UNION .- We rejoice is riodical and in the appear bers. The time had might be properly called which intelligence from flow and from which it i eively through the whole any local or subordinate heart of the great Temper to see that it beats wil send the life-blood of thi of the Union. It takes t effectual position, that of can intoxicate. The char direct it is a sufficient pled ergy with which it will rejoice in learning that th periodical was felt throug cannot full to keep all mind in the great cause it this periodical is heard, or its monthly appeals, as i Philadelphia.

DOMESTIC

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URLICATIONS. M CAREY, D. D., late Mis-, &c. By EUSTACE CAREY. ctory essay, by F. Wayland, oston, Gould, Kendall, and

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lator assures us that it is a narration of facts. And, perhaps, many things equally incredible have transpired, during the ravages of war, among the petty aristocracies of Europe. It is the history of a poor woman and a lady baroness, both of whom lost their husbands in war; with an account of their children; and results in the happy recovery of the son of the lady, supposed to have been lost, and the return of the poor woman's husband, after some years of aball this felicity being connected, in the course of Providence, with the generosity of a little girl, daughter of the poor woman, in regard to a pet lamb. The style is sweet and attractive; the sentiments pure and elevated; and the examples of generosity worthy of all imitation. It is also well calculated to impress the

reader with a sense of the horrors of war. THE SCHOOL OF GOOD MANNERS; Composed for the help of Parents in teaching their children how to behave in their youth. Revised and amended. Mass. S. Society. This is a very old book; but none the less valuable

Corits age. Its very quaintness adds interest to the style; and it may be hoped that its antiquity may clothe its precepts with some authority. Its republied, to check the growing spirit of insubordination, and youthful confidence. It ought not only to be in every S. Library, but every child should be furnished with a copy for his own.

THE RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, and Family Miscella-ny. Boston: Published by W. H. S. Jordan, 121,

ny. Boston: Published by W. H. S. Jordan, 121, Washington street. Contents for March.—Extracts from an unpubshed Journal of a Traveller in Switzerland-Bing-Leader-Sobriety-A Scene at Sea-Christian Denial-The Stage Driver's Friend-Talkative-The Fireside-The Voice of the Grave-Liter-Notices. We have printed one of these articles n our first page the present week.

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE I'NION .- We rejoice in the establishment of this periodical and in the appearance of its successive numbers. The time had come when something, which might be properly called national, in reference to this subject was needed. We needed a central point, to which intelligence from all parts of the world might flow and from which it might be thrown more extenevely through the whole land, than could be done by any local or subordinate establishment. This is the heart of the great Temperance Reform. We are glad to see that it beats with power, and we trust it will send the life-blood of this reform through every part of the Union. It takes the high, the right, the effectual position, that of total abstinence from all that can intoxicate. The character of the gentlemen who direct it is a sufficient pledge of the wisdom and energy with which it will be conducted. We should rejoice in learning that the healthful influence of this periodical was felt throughout the whole country. It cannot fail to keep alive the interest of the public mind in the great cause it advocates. It will be difficuit to sleep over this enterprise where the voice of this periodical is heard, or to complain of the price of monthly appeals, as it is afforded for fifty cents where over five copies are taken. It is published in Philadelphia.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Abstract of Intelligence, from the New York " Hom Missionary," for March, 1837.
Missouri.—In this State, there are but 22 Presby-

terian ministers. Seven or eight only preach regularthe remainder are employed as teachers in literainstitutions. More than 40 churches are organized. 20 ministers are needed at once. Who will go?

LLINOIS .- Not only are the members of churche ew, but they are scattered from one to ten miles round. They are inexperienced, and have not learned to be laborers together with God. Their places of worship are small and inconvenient; a poor school house commonly answers this purpose. The community is subdivided into many sects; and much oppor sition is to be encountered from an ungodly world. But, the rapidly increasing population must be brought under the influence of the Gospel. The field is wide The harvest is ripe. The call for reapers is loud. The encouragements are many. "Now is the time."

INDIANA .- " No sooner does the devoted minister of Christ enter a place, than good is devised, schools are projected, the machinery of well organized society is set in motion, and every healthful element of social

In the congregations from which reports are published, there is a regular increase of numbers and interest; Sabbath Schools are doing well; common schools are rising up, and academies are contemplated; the churches are becoming more systematic in their

learned ministry only can confound the prevailing spirit of infidelity. It is a spirit that will cower, only before superior mind, and well instructed piety.

TENNESSEE .- A church of ten members has just een organized in the Cherokee nation. Its appearance is encouraging. Its hope is in God. Surrounded by wickedness and crime; poor in resources, as well as few in numbers, they lean on the arm of the Almighty Saviour, and while they look up to him in ayer and love one another, they ask help in the support of their self-denying minister. Shall they have Will the churches aid them?

MICHIGAN .- Mr. E. B. Emerson's church, at Stony Creek was formed three and a half years ago; now contains 34 members; 15 or 16 others will join, at the next communion; the fruits of some special inrest recently excited by the Spirit of God.

Ohio.-In Sandusky city, the church is well united, and feels a quickening influence. The audience of Rev. A. Nash is quite respectable for numbers, and attentive; some cases of special seriousness.

In Guilford, the church is gaining in strength and numbers; attendance on public worship, increasing. The people are becoming enlisted in the cause of beeace, observance of the Sabbath, Monthly Concert, &c. Sabbath School and Bible classes are growing in numbers and usefulness.

New York.-Evils actually resulting from an unettled ministry, are, 1. The people become indifferent to the means of grace and the whole subject of regian, and are attracted to the house of God, only by thirst for novelty. 2. "Stated supplies" are steagly tempted to use unwarrantable measures; to surage improperly those who begin to regard

solve appropriating "three thousand dollars for the erection of a chapel for the use of the patients in

It must be a source of great satisfaction to such men as Childs of Pittsfield, and Smith of Boston, and the other gentlemen composing this committee, when in the course of their official duty as Legislators, they can propose and sustain such a measure, as furnishing a place of worship for the Insane; because they are sustained by the best authority in proposing the measure, and can any doubt that they will be as well sustained by the Legislature and the Executive in appropriating the money? The Trustees of the Asylum at Worcester in their last year's Report say:

Worcester in their last year's Report say:

"The introduction of religious exercises has been thought highly important and as such the subject is submitted to your consideration. These services, if judiciously conducted, would probably advance the good order and happiness of many of the inmates. A becoming observance of the Sabbath will without doubt have a tendency to produce calm and quiet; in-asmuch as it will carry the mind back to the time and place where they were earliest tanget, the bits of extendency to produce the control of the same than the control of the carries the same than the control of the carries and the control of the control of the carries are adjust than the control of the carries and the control of the carries are adjust than the carries are adjusted to asmuch as it will carry the mind back to the time and place where they were earliest taught habits of attention and self-control. This self-control is of the utmost importance and advantage to those who are recovering a healthy action and tone of mind; and even though the immediate effect of religious worship should be small, yet the habits of stillness during its observance will prove salutary, and will gain a day that is now one of the most trying and exciting to our patients, owing to the prohibition of their usual amusements and exercises."

ments and exercises."

The superintendent says,—

"The subject of a chapel has been suggested by a number of distinguished individuals, who have taken an interest in the Hospital, and has been strongly recommended by his honor the acting governor of the commonwealth. I fully respond to the importance of this appendage to an institution of this character. I cannot suppose that religious worship in our halls, at present, crowded as they are, and badly classified as our patients will be, while thus crowded, would promote the general good. But a select number might attend worship in a chapel with advantage, and would be gratified with such an indulgence.

be gratified with such an indulgence.

"The reading of the Scriptures and appropriate prayers on week days, and such a discourse and other prayers on week days, and such a discourse and other religious teaching, as would be suitable on the Sab-bath, would be beneficial by a mental and moral exer-

"The Sabbath is at present the most tedious of the

"The Sabbath is at present the most tedious of the days. Amusements are laid aside, and labor is suspended; a large proportion of the inmates spend the day in idleness, and often in a state of irritation, not at all conducive to comfort or recovery.

"If a proportion of the inmates were suffered to visit a chapel daily, others would be desirous of the same privilege, and thus a motive to quiet and self-control would be constantly active, and would not fail to produce a favorable influence."

The opinions here expressed, are sustained by the experience of the Melican Action here were the same provided to the constant of the same provided to the same provided to the constant of the same provided to the constant of the same provided to the same p

experience of the McLean Asylum both before and since the death of Dr. Lee.

He said himself in his last Report before he died,

the experiment of allowing the patients to attend the worship of the family has far exceeded our expectations, and has been attended with the best results."

"95 out of 136 patients have attended upon these exercises, and a large part of them, with great regularity. It has been with a few exceptions entirely vol-untary. It is regarded as a privilege, and as such is eagerly sought. Patients who could not otherwise be kept decently clothed, have exerted their powers of self control to be allowed to attend."

At the time of Dr. Lee's sickness, when a great gloom was spread over the Institution, and the minds of his friends, a gentlemen, who felt a strong interest in their affliction, called at the Asylum one Sabbath vening to sympathize with them. On opening the outer door, the first words that saluted his ear the family assembled for worship in a song of praise;

"We are marching to Immanuels land." He entered the oval room, a beautiful place of worship, where about 50 patients were assembled with the family and united with them in prayer.

The sorrows of the mind were banished from the ace." Since Dr. Lee's death, which was on the Friday succeeding the Sabbath evening, the same system of religious worship has been continued with he same delightful results. D.

BOSTON SABBATH SCHOOL UNION. The quarterly meeting of this society was held at Spring Lane Chapel, on Monday evening last. After the introductory religious exercises, reports were read from the several schools. The general state of the schools is encouraging. Special interest exists in several of the schools; and quite a number of hopeful conversions were reported. Remarks were made by Messrs. Marvin and Twing, and Dr. Chapin. Mr. Marvin plans of usefulness, and are organizing for future efforts of benevolence. More ministers are greatly not as great as formerly, and that we ought to inquire needed. Whole counties are destitute.

Wisconsin Territory.—Urgent appeals are made by the first settlers here for ministers, strong in intellect, strong in faith, and sound in doctrine. A

Massachusetts Temperance Society, with the concurrence of the Temperance Societies in that place. The Rev Mr. Taylor gave two lectures on Temperance, but says there is no doubt of an amicable result and the way sorry to observe that there were only three missionary associations formed in the schools. He be was sorry to observe that there were only three missionary associations formed in the schools. He be was sorry to observe that there were only three missionary associations formed in the schools. He be was sorry to observe that there were only three missionary associations formed in the schools. He be was sorry to observe that there were only three missionary associations formed in the schools. He be was sorry to observe that there were only three missionary associations formed in the schools. He be was sorry to observe that there were only three missionary associations formed in the schools. He be was sorry to observe that there were only three missionary associations formed in the schools. He be was sorry to observe that there were only three missionary associations formed in the schools. He be was sorry to observe that there were only three missionary associations formed in the schools. He be was sorry to observe them. Dr. Chapital three were only three missionary associations formed in the schools. He be was sorry to observe them until the 28th to come them. Dr. Taylor gave two lectures on Temperance Societies in that place.

PRESIDENT JACKSON's FAREWELL ADDRESS.—
We have not space for even an abridgement of the countries of the Temperance Societies in that place.

The most appeal are into the countries of the was sorry to observe them. Dr. Chapital three were only the countries of the Temperance Societies in that place.

The most appeal are into the countries of the was sorry to observe them. Dr. Chapital three were o missionary associations formed in the schools. He thought they excited an interest in the minds of the children, and promoted a missionary spirit. It also had a happy effect upon the children in heathen lands, to know that these associations are formed for their to know that these associations are formed for the missionary cause. Dea. Twing thought more efforts ought to be made to bring adults into Sabbath Schools, and form them into Bible Classes. The school with which he had been connected in the country, had two hundred adults 16 to 60 years of age.

We lift our voices up with yours;
We share the blessing too:
Together we have often prayed—
We pray again with you.

Azreel stood watching at your gate, He lingered at your door; And almost entered, but drew back d almost entered, but d God will'd it to restore

He came again—another lay Upon the bed of pain; But life sent up its rushing tide, And bade him wait in vain.

Another shaft disease sped forth, And yet another came;
Triumphant still the healing power,
And burning yet the flame.
How Life and Death together meet,

How dubious the strife Oh, can ye evermore forget The Gop who succor'd life?

BOSTON ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BOSTON ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Academy gave their eighth Concert on Wednesday of last week. We were one of the many present, who had their cars delighted and their feelings affected, by the admirable performance of that evening. The "Song of the Bell" was sung with great spirit and effect; there was evidently a marked difference between this and the former performance of it; the chorusses seemed more effective, and the solos, in which there appeared to be a different assignment of parts since the last Concert, we thought much better sustained. It may not be generally known that the "Song of the Bell" consists, of an accurate account of the process of casting a bell, varied with epithe "Song of the Bell" consists, of an accurate ac-count of the process of casting a bell, varied with epi-sodes descriptive of the occasions on which a bell is used. It is indeed a beautiful composition; the senti-ment is so constantly varied and changing, that the at-tention is fixed, and the monotony usually attendant upon the performance of any composition of unusual length, to those who have not a somewhat scientific knowledge of music is relieved. The foresterior owledge of music, is relieved. The first transit from the description of casting to the birth of the child first episode, is not so happily expressed as in another translation of the same poem, by William Sotheby, an English poet—after the master's solo, "See the boil-ing surface whitening," &c., we read in Mr. Eliot's

"Now with joy and festive mirth, Salute that loved and lovely child;"
which on first reading, one would very naturally suppose had reference to the bell; but in the English

inslation we read,
"Hark! 'tis the birth day's festive ringing,

"Hark! "its the birth day's festive ringing,
It welcomes the beloved child;"
which instantly conveys the idea the poet intended to
convey, and shows also, the connection of thought
in the mind of the author.

It was not intended that the present notice of the
performances of the choir should be a critical one at
all; but perhaps one or two thoughts that suggested
themselves to the mind of the writer at the time of themselves to the mind of the writer at the time of performance, would not be inappropriately introduced here. A very common fault among singers, it is thought, is the anticipation of the succeeding note, or a sliding of the voice to the succeeding note before the proper time has arrived for that note to be sounded. Was not such a fault very discoverable in the chief soprano singer in the "Bell?" In other respects her singing was perhaps something more than medicipative; particularly in the solo continencing, "Alas, the wife," which was sung certainly with great pathos and feeling.

hos and feeling.

After the slow adagio movement to the words, Slow and heavy, Hear it swell! 'Tis the sol

Passing bell: &c. there are several measures to be played by the or-chestra;—would it not have been better for the choir to have remained standing until the orchestra had fin-

there are several measures to be played by the orchestra;—would it not have been better for the choir to have remained standing until the orchestra had been better for the choir to have remained standing until the orchestra had been better for the choir on the repetition of the word telepty affects of what was to us, one of the most deeply affects of what was to us, one of the most deeply affects of what was to us, one of the most deeply affects of what was to us, one of the most deeply affects of what was to us, one of the most deeply affects of what was to us, one of the most deeply affects of what was to us, one of the most deeply affects of what was to us, one of the most deeply affects of what was to us, one of the most deeply affects of what was to us, one of the most deeply affects of what was to us, one of the most deeply affects of what was to us, one of the most deeply affects of what was to us, one of the most deeply affects of what was to us, one of the most deeply affects of what was to us, one of the most deeply affects of what was to us, one of the most deeply affects of what was to us, one of the most will make the provided by the Committee on the deeply affects of the sould think by the way, the Academy had a valuable acquisition in Mr. Schmidt at the committee on the death of the committee on the death of the committee on the

Temperance Movements .- The Rev. HENRY CoL-MAN, will, we understand, lecture on Temperance in New Bedford the next week, commencing on Tues-day evening, by appointment of the Council of the

A second Presbyterian church is about to be erect-

by the North Consociation of Litchfield

Havre to the evening of the 2d and Paris to the 1st. Several shocks of an earthquake were felt in different parts of Switzerland on the 24th of January. At Oberdnoff one of the shocks were so violent as to set the bells ringing, and to throw the inhabitants from

Major Henry Lee of Virginia, author of the Life of Napoleon, died at Paris on the 30th of January. Capt. Delano, of the packet ship Roscoe, died on board that ship on his passage out.

A Royal ordinance of the King of France authorises the payment of the fifth installment of the debt due to the United States, which amounts to upwards of four million france.

million francs.

London papers state that Thomas Alexander Fraser

London papers state the Peerage, with the title of Baron has been called to the Peerage, with the title of Baron Lovat. We note the circumstance because the gentleman was lately a Presbyterian minister in New York, having the pastoral charge of the church in Provost street. He is a native of North Carorina, a descendant of Lord Lovat, attainted of treason, and executed in 1755. The act of attainder having been reversed, Mr. Fraser repaired to England some four or five years since to claim his title and estates.

The influenza continues to prevail extensively in

The influenza continues to prevail extensively in England and Scotland, and in some places was attended with a good deal of mortality. It was also prevalent in France, and most of all, in Prussia. Several members of the French Ministrry, and of the Chambers, were seriously afflicted with it.—In Berlin, no less than 70 or 80,000 persons were "down" with it.

The Slave Trade .- A vessel arrived at Halifax on The Stave Trade.—A vessel arrived at Halifax on the 12th ult from Kingston, Jamaica, which reports that, when two days out, she fell in with a Spanish slaver, bound to Havana, having four hundred poor wretched beings on board, in a state of starvation. Forty had died for want of food. The captain stated that the poor progressive had

that, when two days out, she fell in wan a Spaniss slaver, bound to Havana, having four hundred poor restricthed beings on board, in a state of starvation. Forty had died for want of food. The captain stated that the poor creatures had, during the past month, subsisted on rice teater. Two barrels of flour were sent on board the slaver, for which an order on Havana was given in payment.

Calamitous Fire at Quebec.—On the night of the 5th inst. a building used as a House of Refuge for destitute individuals, took fire in the oakum drying room, and was burnt down so suddenly that three of the innates perished in the flames, and four others the individuals, took fire in the conduction whatever of clothing and furniture they he in jury. By this calamity one hundred and ninety men, women and children were deprived of their only habitation and whatever of clothing and furniture they are not expected to survive the injury. By this calamity one hundred and ninety men, women and children were deprived of their only habitation and whatever of clothing and furniture they are not expected to survive the injury. By this calamity one hundred and ninety men, women and children were deprived of their only habitation and whatever of clothing and furniture they are not expected to survive the injury. By this calamity one hundred and ninety men, women and children were deprived of their only habitation and whatever of clothing and furniture they are not expected to survive the injury. By this calamity one hundred and ninety men, women and children were deprived of their only habitation and whatever of clothing and furniture they are not expected to survive the injury. By this calamity one hundred and ninety men, women and children hundred together on such parts of the survive of the conflar o

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Friday, March 10.—Bills passed to be enacted —Relating to the form of Bank returns; to extend the time for paying in the Capital Stock of the Blackstone Insurance Company; to change the name of the Bridgewater Manufacturing Company; to increase the Capital Stock of the Cartisville Cotton Manufacturing Company. the Capital Stock of the Curtisville Cotton Manufac-turing Company; relating to unclaimed dividends and balances; relating to the Middlesex Mechanic Associ-ation; relating to the effects of deceased paupers; and to incorporate the Indian Orchard Canal Company; the Quincy Granite Company; the Amherst Silk Com-pany; the Berkshire Mining Company; the Fulton In-surance Company; the Northampton Sugar Beet Com-pany; the Proprietors of the Norton Female Semina-

From Florida.—Sante Fe Bridge, Feb. 25.—
An express has just arrived from the head quarters of Gen. Jesup, ordering that his staff be mustered into service. The express states that ninety odd Indians have gone in, with Jumper and Alligator. Micanopy is still sick. The commander at Fort Crane writes that things progress slowly in regard to the but says there is no doubt of an amicable result. Gen. Jesup has given them until the 28th to come to terms, so that we must soon hear.—Charleston Cour.

the author or the origin.

The effect was good. And he thought more effort ought to be made for the immediate conversion of the scholars.

A second Presbyterian church is about to be erected at Houston, Texas. A church is also to be erected at Houston, Texas. Ex-President Burnet is one of the scholars.

For the Roston Recorder.

ON HEARING A NOTE READ IN THE CHAPEL. Once more yet read the sacred aisle, Again ye rise in prayer;

Tis good to offer public thanks
For the Almighty's care.

We share the blessing too:

Together we have often prayed—

A second Presbyterian church is about to be erected at Houston, Texas. A church is also to be erected at Houston, Texas. Ex-President Burnet is one of the largest subscribers.

Rev. Albert Barnes has been invited by the Society of Inquiry in Amherst College, to address them at the next commencement at that Institution, and has accepted the invitation.—Comm.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Installation of the Rev. Silas Airen, as Pastor of Park Street Church, is expected to take place on Wednesday evening next.

Mr. Van Buren's Inaugural Address, to red to a single measure, viz. the abolition of a slavery in the District of Columbia. Mr. Yan Burner's Inaugural address, to velo every bill which may be passed by Congress for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Mr. Yan Burner's Inaugural Address, to velo every bill which may be passed by Congress for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Mr. Yan Burner's Inaugural address, to velo every bill which may be passed by Congress for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Mr. Yan Burner is one of the largest subscribers.

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ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Installation of the Rev. Silas Airen, as Pastor of Park Street Church, is expected to take place in the District of Columbia. Mr. Yan Burner is one of the largest subscribers.

Mr. Van Burn's Inaugural Mr. VAN BUREN'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS IS replace on Wednesday evening next.

The Rev. M. A. D'W. Howe will be instituted Rector of St. James Church, Roxbury, on Tuesday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

Installation.—Installed at Wolcottville, near Litchfield, by the North Consociation of Litchfield. Litchfield, by the North Consociation of Litchfield county, Ct. the Rev. Stephen Hubbell, late pastor of the Church in Hamden, Mount Carmel Society.

Foreign. se states in the Senate, (more than one third) even Liverpool papers to February 3d, London to the 2d; the check upon the veto power provided in the con-layre to the evening of the 2d and Paris to the 1st. precent for comment on this unguarded, very singular, and to Northern men peculiarly humiliating pledge.—N. Y. Obs.

The God who succor'd life?

Andover, March 12, 1837.

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A letter from Constantinople, dated the 23d of Dec. says:—'The ravages of the plague are gradually diminishing—Common report says that the plague has this year carried off 16,000 souls in Constantinople.

A petition was presented, by the colored fathers and mothers of the city of New-York, to the Legislature of that State, praying "for a tral by jury of persons claimed as fugitive slaves.'' This most reasonable request was denied them by a majority of 71 to 28.

As the law now stands, the sons and daughters of the colority of New-York, to the Legislature of the Shocks were so violent as to set the bells ringing, and to throw the inhabitants from their beds.

A letter from Constantinople, dated the 23d of Dec. says:—'The ravages of the plague are gradually diminishing—Common report says that the plague has this year carried of 16,000 souls in Constantinople.

Yer few Franks have been attacked.''

The papers contain the King's speech to the British passenger carriages \$17,000—thirty burden cars \$10,000—engineers and contingencies \$50,000—total ment to the condition of Lower Canada—recommends

Accident on the Worcester Rail Road .- As the Acctaent on the Worcester Rail Road.—As the morning train was coming down yesterday, while moving at a rate of about eight miles an hour, on an embankment in Weston, the crank shaft of the engine broke, and the engine and tender were immediately thrown from the track, and down the bank. The cars became detached from the tender and were not thrown from the track. They were consequently uninjured. The engine and tender were most hocken uninjured. The engine and tender were much broken The engineman and fireman fortunately escaped without injury.—Daily Advertiser.

The Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the receipt of Fifty Dollars, from members of the First Congregational Society of Attleborough, to constitute him a Life Director of the American Seamen's Friend Society. BENJAMIN OBER.

Mrs. Mary H. Gile, of Milton, gravefully acknowledges the receipt of Twenty Dollars, from Miss worth, to constitute her a Life-Member of Tract Society.

The Subscriber gratefully acknowledges Ten Dollars, by the Subbath School of his

Ten Dollars, by the Sabbath School of his Society, to constitute him a member for life of the Mass. Sabbath School Society. May the Lord reward them hy the more abundant effusions of his Spirit upon them, and by bringing all of their number to a saving knowledge of the truth.

Gloucester. Sandy Bay. March 7, 1837.

Gloucester, sampy bay, see a content of the Board of Marietta College (Ohio) gratifully acknowledge the receipt of a valuable box of clothing for indigent students in the Institution, from the "Ladies' Reading and Benevolent Society," South Parish, Ipswich. Also, a shullar donation from the "Young Ladies' Reading and Charlable Society," Ruthand, Mass. Marietta College, July 13, 1156.

HIE First Summer Term at this Institution will com-mence on Wednesday, April 26, and will close July The Second Sammer Term will commence Aug. 2 close Oct. 24. Tuitton in the various studies of a thor-ty English education, including music, 56 per term, to paid in advance. A course of lectures on Conchology areaing an outline of Zoology, will be delivered the firs-m, by a member of the Boston Soviety of Natural Histo for which there will be a separate charge.

VALUABLE BOOKS,

DUBLISHED by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington street, Beston,
A Greek and English Lexicon of the New Testament;
by Edward Rodinson, D. D., tate Professor Extraordinary
of Sacred Literature in the Theological Seminary, Andover,

edition, with considerable improvements; L. L. D. dition of Calmet's Dictionary of the Holy shed by the Inte Mr. Charles Taylor, with

d great improvements.
M. T. Cierro de Senectate et de Amicitia, by Chas. K.
iliaway, for the use of Classical Schools.
The Works of Jesse Appleton, D. D. 2 vols. \$v_0.
Wisemon's Lectures on Science and Revealed Religios,
tod, \$v_0.

Phillips' Devotional Guide, 2 vois, 12mo, Twice Told Tales. Young Man's Closet Library, by Phillip, My Daughter's Manual, comprising a view of Female indies, accomplishments, and principles of conduct. Young Mother's Guide, and Nurse's Manual. Jone's Evenreions in Catro, Jerusalem, Damascus and Isibec. 12mo.

Balbec. 12mo.

Dunallan; or Know What You Judge, by Kennedy, auhor of Decision, &c. 1 vol. 12mo.

Graham's Lectures to Young Sien. 12mo. to Young Men. 12mo.

Mourner's Gift.
Sale by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington
March 10.

BEET SUGAR. A VALUABLE M

VALUABLE Manual, on this very important science, comprising the mode of cultivation, and process of manufacture, translated from the French. Price 37:1-2 etc. The Builder's Guide, a practical treatise on the several orders of Grecian, Roman, and Gothic architecture, constituting a compiete exposition of the most modern and approved methods in the various departments of carpentry, joinery, massary, and aculpture, embracing all the necessary details particularly adapted to the practical mences of the constant of the processory details particularly adapted to the practical mences of the constant of the

ngton street.
Hawshorne's Twice Told Tales, received at Colman's.

March 17.

Temperance Tales, No. 13. OURTH Edition. Just Published by WIIIPPLE AND DAMRELL, No. 9 Corohill, the 4th edition of Nancy Le Baron, being No. 13 of the series of Tales, by the suther of "My Mother's Gold Ring."

"The first 12 numbers are nearly bound in 2 volumes. Price \$1.50. A small edition has also been printed on fine paper, with a rich gitt title, and gitt edges. Price \$2.50. March 17.

The Little Soldier.

PLEA for Ponce. "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God." Just published by the Mass. S. Society, 13 Corchitl.

March 17.

C. C. DEAN, Agent.

inside by the Mass. S. S. Society, 13 Corabill.

March 17.

The Life and Times of the Rev. Richard

Baxter,

Rev William Orme, D. D. The Divine Authority
and Perpetual Obligation of the Lord's Day, by Rev. Daniel Wilson. With a Recommendatory Preface, by Rev.

Efficiency, detended against cert. The Doctrine of Divine

Lige. Memoirs of Mrs. Sugan Huntington, of Boston, Mas, to Consolidate by her don't, by Benjamin B. Wisner, D. D.,

Pastor of the Old South Church, Boston. Fourth edition, with an Introductory Essay, and an Original Poem, by James Montgomery, Esq., author of the Christian Pealmist, World before the Flood, &c. With a Portrait; Bunyaria S. Cogswell's Theological D. Huntinated with Eugravings. Cogswell's Theological Definition of Consolidate and Answer, accompanied with Scripture Proofs, designed for the henefit of Theological Classes, and the higher Classes in Salbath Schools. Published and for Sale at CROCKER & BREWSTER'S, 47

Washington street.

New Edition of Colburn's Arithmetics. HILLIARD, GRAY & CO. have this day published, from new stereotype plates, carefully corrected.
Culburn's Intellectual Arithmetic, on the Inductive Methods

Colburn's Intellectual Arithmetic, on the Inductive action of;
od;
Colburn's Sequel to Arithmetic, &c.
The following notices of these popular works, with which the Publishers have lately been invored, are respectfully commended to the notice of the 8-board Committee and all citizens interested in the education of youth.

Mesers, Hilliard, Gray & Co.
Colburn's First Lessons in Arithmetic the most valuable school-book that has made its appearance in this country. Constant use of it for more than twelve years, has entirely confirmed my opinion, and I find that those children who are introduced to Arithmetic by it, have a clearer understanding of the operations than those who use my other standing of the operations than those who use my other standing of the operations than those who use my other

Int. D. D., of Asibaraham, 60.

On Sunday morning, Jeseph E. Smith, E-q. 53. He was found dead in his bed, in so natural a posture that he was supposed to be askep by the person who first approached the leaf in the morning. He had evidently idea without a strongle, probably in sleep, having restrict the previous evening in apparently perfect health.

In Backbury, Bracon Mark Sweat, 69.
In Backbury, Bracon Mark Sweat, 69.
In Chabea, Re. Hannish J. wile of Mr. Benj. Baker, 37.
In Natick, on the 4th inst. Mrs. Misty, wife of Mr Asher Parlin, and ediest doughter of Mr. Jedevinh Washburn.
In Framingham, Mrs. Thankful, wile of Mr. Paul lograthm. 63.

At Washington, N. H. on the 10th inst. Mr. Ephraim At Washington, N. H. on the 10th inst. Mr. Ephraim

cain, 25.

In Lee, N. H. Mr. Samuel Matthews.
In Franklin, Mass. Feb. 23, Eunice, only daughter of Mr.

In Herward, Feb. 23. Ennice, only daughter of Mr.
In Franklin, Mass. Feb. 23. Ennice, only daughter of Mr.
Fisher Baniels, 5 years 6 months.
In Harward, Feb. 23. Capt. Philemon Priest.
In Harward, Feb. 24. Capt. Priest.
In Ha Egypton monuments, wonderfully illustrating and sup-porting the Scripture history.

The Company also continue to publish the ENCYCLO-PEDIA OF RELIGIGUS KNOWLEDGE, a work entire-

the arts. It is recommended by the most emines then be different denominations, BUSH'S ILLUSTRATIONS OF SCRIPTURE, from BUSH'S ILLUSTRATIONS OF SCRIPTURE. Peter distriction were and wood eigestings, and a map of Peter distriction with the second control of the second control of the second color works, to whom good encouragement will be given. Clergymen whose health prevents them from discharged the duties of pastors, will find prefluible and unried employed map of pastors, will find prefluible and the second color of prographic Company, Bratteboro', Vt.

English Version-Depository, 25, Cornhill. English Version—Depository, 29, Coraniii.
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19 v.

HILLIARD, GRAY & CO.

DROPOSE to Publish, Specimens of Foreign
Literature. Edited by Rev. George Rupley
"As wine and oil are imported to us from a
must ripe understanding, and many civil virtus
ported into our minds from foreign writings;"
else miscarry still, and come short in the attemp
great enterprise."—Malvos's Prose Works. Hist
"Proch Procedure."

N. B. — Wanted to purchase, Wooden Yarn. Country Flannel dealers from the Country will find it an object to call.

The School of Good Manners;

COMPOSED for the help of Parents in teaching their children how to behave in their youth. Revised and amended. "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." Just Philished by the Mass. S. S. Society, No. 13 Cornhill.

March 17.

NEW BOOKS.

YAYLAND'S POLITICAL ECONOMY.—The Elements of Political Economy, by Francis Wayland, D. D., President of Brown University, and Professor of Moral Philosophy, I vol. Svo.
Townsend's New Testament, arranged in Historical and Chronological order, with Notes, edited by Dr. Coit, I vol. Svo.
Hioomfield's Greek Testament, 2 vols. Svo.
Foster's Baok Keeping, accord edition, with additions and great improvements. But he words that he was supported with the propagation of the students of this literature, secret throughout our land, with which his proposates. But he wow that he was nearly prepared for the signal encouragement and sympathy, with which his proposate. But he was dear the present undertra-with the propagation of the signal encouragement and sympathy. With which his proposate, But he wow that he was heart they prepared for the signal encouragement and sympathy. With which his proposate into his plant was much heart, and hope as brethren, many of whom, though strangers in himself, when he we nearly prepared into his plant has continued to give faithful translations of those works which have desired deciration, which are endered. It is intended to give faithful translations of those works which have gaused a distinguished regulation, which are decirate, or the most of the continuent of European and the late of the which have gaused a distinguished regulation, which are decirated by the received and when his a with the have been metal to the continuent of European and the continuent of European and the endered the editor of the which have been metal the great man and the continuent of Europe

s Book Keeping, second edition, with additions time to be selected by the selection of the signal encourages the best meet by his interaction of the selection patronage, and be is unwilling to believe that it will full of receiving it. His own immediate share in the preparation of the work will be comparatively as small, that he is permitted to say this without presumption. Among the writers, from whom it is praposed to give translations, are Cousin, Benjamin Coustant, Jouffrey, and Gutzol, in Fench, and Herder, Schiller, Goethe, Jacobb, Lessing, Fench, Schelling, Richter, Novalis, Uniand, Korner, Holity, Schelling, Richter, Novalis, Uniand, Korner, Holity, Schelling, Neader, Schilermocher, De Weite, Olshausen, Hund, Venader, Schilermocher, De Weite, Olshausen, Hund, Venader, Schilermocher, De Weite, Olshausen, Hund, Venader, Schilermocher, De Weite, Olshausen, Hund, Wenader, Schilermocher, De Weite, Olshausen, Hunder of the series.

Philosophical Miscellanies, Iron, Cousia, Constant and Jouffrey.

roy, ect Minor Poems of Goethe and Schiller, uzel's History of Germae Liverature, damin Constant on Religion.

Henjamin Consinat on Religion.
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Goethe's Carrespondence with Schiller, Zeiter, &c.
Jouffrey's Survey of Schient Systems.
Lyne Foems trong Ketner, Newalis, Unihand, &c.
Frichte's Destiny of Man and Character of the True

Scholar. Life of Jean Paul Retcher; with Selections from his

works. Herder's Sehet Religious Writings. Scheding on the Phitosophy of Art; and Miscellanies. Selection a from Lessing. De Wette's Theodore, or the Consecration of a Doubter. Guzzo's History of Civilization.

cy to haron, using No. 13 of the series of Tales, by the suther of "My Motthers" Gold Rugs."

The first 12 numbers are nearly bound in 3 volumes. Free \$1.20. A small edition has also here printed on fine paper, with a rich gift title, and gift edges. Price \$2.20. The first two volumes, containing "Phitosophical Mispaper, with a rich gift title, and gift edges. Price \$2.20. The first two volumes, containing "Phitosophical Mispaper, with a rich gift title, and gift edges. Price \$2.20. The first two volumes, containing "Phitosophical Mispaper, with a rich gift title, and gift edges. Price \$2.20. The work of the first two volumes, containing "Phitosophical Mispaper, with a rich gift title, and gift edges. Price \$2.20. The work of the first two volumes, containing "Phitosophical Mispaper, with a rich gift title, and just first, and just first two volumes, containing "Phitosophical Mispaper, with a rich gift title, and just first, and just first, will be indirected by Rev. J. S. Dwider, and will be indirected by Rev. J. S. Dwider, and will be indirected by Rev. J. S. Dwider, and will be indirected by Rev. J. S. Dwider, and the indirected by Rev. J. S. Dwider, with introductory and Critical Notices, "by the Editor, with introductory and Critical Notices," by the Editor, with introductory and Critical Notices, "by the Editor, with introductory and Critical Notices," by the Editor, with introductory and Critical Notices, "by the Editor, with introductory and Critical Notices," by the Editor, with introductory and Critical Notices, "by th

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POETRY.

For the Boston Resulted THE MOURNING DAUGHTER,

You ask me not to mourn, My pallid cheek you blame, You bid me to that goodness turn Which ever shines the same, On azure sky and wave, And vale with violets spread,

But ah, my joys are in the grave, Deep in my mother's bed. The tuneful birds rejoice,
The harp breathes rich and strong—
Give back the music of that voice
Which aung my cradle song!
Which full'd my causeless fear,

Which lull'd my causeless fear,
Which check'd each rising sin,
Which gently rul'd the rebel-tear,
And made it peace within.

There was but one soft breast From which my life I drew, One eye that watch'd and took no rest My pain and sickness through; One lip, whose murmurings sweet Could infant woes control, And would ye bid such image fleet Like shadow from my soul?

You say, "her home is heaven,"
I trust it must be so,
Its spirit to her life was given
Even while she dwelt below;
But still I have seen But still I bear my cross With such unutter'd pain, I fain must feel a mortal's loss More than an angel's gain. Have patience with me, love,

I mourn, but not despair,
My heart can ne'er ungrateful prove
For sympathy and care;
Time breaks the sorcerer's wand,
Time sets the prisoner free,
But Mother! Mother! can his hand Blot out this grief for thee? Hartford, 1837.

Travels.

DR. HUMPHREY'S TOUR, .- NO. 48.

Misgovernment of Ireland.

I have already mentioned several flagrant auses of the past and deplorable condition of reland. Ireland—almost enough to account for its ex-treme physical and moral degradation, if no others could be specified. But unhappily other causes, of long and inveterate standing, are still in active, if not unmitigated operation. I believe it is not too much to say, that no Pro-testant government was ever so unwisely and oppressively administered, as that of Great Britain has been, over this ill-fated island. If we except some very short intervals, it has been treated infinitely more like a conquered country, than a sister kingdom, ever since the Reformation, as well as during the three preceding centuries. In reading over the history of the last three hundred years, it is surprising to see how much has been done to manacle, depress, and exasperate the native Irish; and little to 'undo their heavy burdens,' to win their affections, and to elevate their moral, intellectual, and physical condition. If it had been the grand object of the British Crown and Parliament, to impoverish Ireland, and to per-petuate the bitterest hatred towards its protestant rulers, and cripple the noble energies of its native character, and exasperate its religious bigotry, into an incurable chronic inflammation, a more effectual course of policy, to compass these ends, could scarcely have been adopted and pursued.

n elsewhere, of the wholesale confiscation of the ancient Irish domains and estates, by Elizabeth and her more tyranical father, which broke down the spirit of a sanguine and gallant people; and it would be easy to show, that half the subsequent reigns have been characterized by a cruel and pitiful jeal-bene characterized by a cruel and pitiful jeal-bene characterized by a cruel and prosperity. For ousy of Irish enterprise and the two, or three the truth of this statement, let two, or three examples suffice. So sensitively alive was the British government to the rivalship of Ireland, even in the mild reign of William and Mary, even in the mild reign of William and Mary, such as has been proved, a thousand and a bound times over, is the true character of the state of the sta with regard to manufactures, that it directly interferred, to depress all those branches, which could in the smallest degree compete with those of England. While this hostility was directed most vehemently against woollen fabrics, even the manufacture of linens, which the English government professed to encourage, was sufgivenessed to encourage the sufgivenessed to encourage the world, where it has full scope to toss its seven beads and ten horns. Where this is not the case, its external manifestations are modified by circumstances; and even in those parts of the world, where it has full scope to toss its seven beads and ten horns. the manufacture of linens, which the Lugiush government professed to encourage, was suffered to languish, till formidable rivals had time to rise, both in England and Scotland. To prevent Ireland from rearing and fattening to prevent Ireland from Ireland from

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accomplished, under their auspices. In a word, had Ireland been governed with mildness and equity; had a spirit of industry and enter-prise been encouraged; had her commerce and manufactures been early fostered and protect-ed, as those of England were; had the Scriptures been given to the people, in 'their own tongue wherein they were born;' had the Protestant religion been tendered to them by the law of love, instead of being forced upon them by the civil and military arm; and had they been taken at once to the bosom of the state, and invested with all the rights and immunities of the English subjects of the crown, who can doubt, that their condition would have been in-finitely better than it is now?

But for two hundred years and more, after the reign of Elizabeth, they were kept off at arms' length. They were treated, not as sub-jects of the crown, but as vassals of English jects of the crown, but as vassals of English masters, rioting upon their paternal inheritance. The language of every governmental enactment was, 'We dare not trust you and we will not.' From generation to generation, they were trained up, not to be governed by good and wholesome laws, but by the bayonet. And what nation, or state, ever prospered under such a system as this? There has been a growing conviction, I believe, throughout Great Britain, for half a century, that the system must be changed. Under this conviction, the act of union was passed in 1800. Under this conviction, Irish Catholics were made eligible to seats in both houses of Parliament, in 1829, and under this conviction, other imporgible to seats in both houses of Parliament, in 1829, and under this conviction, other imporand under this conviction, other impor-tant measures are now in train—such as reform-ing the Irish corporations, settling an equitable commutation for tythes, and appropriating the surplus of the church revenue to the purposes of general education. In urging forward these measures, the present ministers, as it is well known, are strenuously and powerfully opknown, are strenuously and powerfully op-posed, particularly in the House of Lords. What the issue of this great struggle will be, it is hard to tell. If the friends of Ireland prevail, and proceed to redress some other grievances, of which she justly complains, it will do more, in a short time, to consolidate the Union, and quiet the country, and promote its prosperity, and win over the Catholics to the proestant faith, than could be accomplished by the old system, in a thousand years. Mr. O'Conold system, in a thousand years. Mr. O'Con-nel and Mr. Shiel, may push the claims of Ire-land too far and too fast, perhaps; and they may be actuated by sinister motives; but they

may be actuated by sinister motives; but they certainly have a right to cry out, against the oppression which has so long trodden her in the dust.

Popery in Ireland.

This is, beyond all question, another great cause of the ignorance and wretchedness of the Irish peasantry. Popery, wherever it prevails, is a paralysis of the body politic—is an incubus, which presses with mountain weight upon the heart of a community, always threatening suffocation. Popery is also, the great usurper of the sacred prerogatives of conscience, and a despot over the whole empire of mind, whose mandates are as inexorable, as they are arbitrary, from whose anathems, there is no retrary, from whose anothernas, there is no reand from whose decrees there is no ap fuge, and from whose decrees there is no appeal, to earth or heaven. It is the enemy of all free institutions, the blight of public morals, and the ravisher of domestic purity. It is the parent of bigotry, superstition, fanaticism, and persecution, in their most heated and cruel forms. It incarcerates both soul and body in its foul prison houses; and allows no one to think and decide for himself, on the most important of all misself, on the most important of all misself, on the most important of all misself, on the most important of all subjects. It stops up the well of salvation, with its cartlonds of relies and le-gends, and impiously snatches up the keys of the kingdom of heaven, as if it had power to open and shut the gate at pleasure. In one word, poper is the woman of the Apocalypse, sitting upon a scarlet colored heast full of names of blasphemy, arrayed in purple and scarlet color, decked with gold and precious stones and pearls, having a golden cup in her hand, full of abominations, drunken with the blood of the saints, and the blood of the martyrs of Jesus, and having upon her forehead a name written, Mystery, Babylon the Great, the

the world, where it has reveiled most in blood many the contraction of the protection of the protection of the country of the country of the country so formed by nature, that if left to itself, it must unavoidably get he start of England. To prevent this, she must be kept down by the strong arm of the British Paralism.

The reign of queen Anne, also, was digraced by opporessive legislation towns Is Iraham. The reign of queen Anne, also, was digraced by opporessive legislation towns Is Iraham particularly, by evere penal statutes against the protection of the prote

Such is ireland as God made her—but con-quered, confiscated, exhausted to pamper her lordly masters, revelling in foreign cities—mad-dened by hunger and oppression—consumed by intemperance, and enslaved by an ignorant and fantastical preisthood: O, when will her wrongs

Miscellany.

HUMILITY .- It is observed by some one, that as pride was the passion through which sin and misery entered into the world, and gave our enemy the triumph of ruining our nature, that therefore the Son of God, who came to seek and to save that which was lost, when he entered upon the work of our restoration, because it has a proper to the same that where work of the same that were result where he known that the same is the same that were result where he known that the same that were result where he known that the same t gan at the very point where he knew we had failed; and this he did, by endeavoring to bring the soul of man back to its original temper of humility, so that his first public address from int, began with a declaration of blessedness to the poor in spirit, and almost his last exhortation was to copy the fair original he had set them of this virtue, and to learn of him to be meek and lowly in heart.

PLEASURES OF BENEVOLENCE .-- There PLEASURES OF BENEVOLENCE.—There is more pleasure in seeing others happy than in seeking to be happy ourselves. There is more pleasure in acquiring knowledge to be useful, than in merely seeking knowledge for our own happiness. If young and old persons would spend half the money in making others happy, which they spend in dress and useless luxury, how much more real pleasure it would give them.

CHRISTIAN DUTY .- Our religion teaches to love and pray for others, but not to judge them. It is right and our duty to instruct the people in the points wherein we differ from other Christians, and give to all a reason of the hope that is in us; but we are to do it "with meekness and fear;" and in the spirit of candor and love. In speaking of what may seem to us the faults of others, we cannot be seem to us the faults of others, we cannot be too cautious. The disposition so general among Christians to expose and magnify what is wrong, and say little or nothing of what is good and praiseworthy in other denominations, is the reverse of a Christian spirit, and very injurious to the cause of religion. The words of the mouth may be smoother than butter, while ver is in the heart; they may be softer than oil, and yet be drawn swords. Let us be eagle-eyed in discovering our own faults, as a church and as individuals, and always ready to confess them; but it is seldom that we can tru-ly do good by publishing or even thinking much of the failings of others.—Bishop Griswold.

BISHOP WHITE.-He was distinguished for candor and prudence, for mildness and equanim-ity, and freedom from sectarian prejudice and igotry. He did much to increase that in which Christians are generally most deficient—har-mony, peace and love. We should consider it as an instance of God's favor and goodness, that his useful life was so long continued; and the best way in which we can show our regard for his memory, and thankfulness for such a blessing, is to follow him in those things in which he followed our Saviour Christ.—Ib.

These are no times when the mutual transgressions of brethren are to be remembered, or when the defenders of the faith are to quarrel when the detenders of the father of their commission, or the fashion of their arms. If them; but as I did not count them, I we cannot worship together, let us at least do good in company; and if the inferences which we draw from the Word of God, on certain points, unfortunately vary, let us the more anxiously unite to dispense that pure word itself, which, by the confession of all sides, is able to make men wise unto salvation.

SINGULAR THOUGHT.—The Philadelphia

Saturday News says, that the architect of one of the prisons in that city, was lately told by a prisoner that he did not know his business, or he would not have built the cells for solitary confinement square; for, said be, there is some-thing to break the monotony; there is a corner upon which I can fix my eye, it is an object. Had you made them round, I should have gone crazy in a week.

How FAR IS IT TO CHURCH?-To judge from the reports of the Missionaries, this is a ques-tion seldom asked in New Zealand. 'I have had sometimes,' says one of them, 'my house had sometimes,' says one of them, 'my house beset before day-break, by natives coming for instruction. They think nothing of coming the distance of ten miles, and some twenty miles.' Another writes that parties frequently come forty miles. How strange it is that familiarity with blessings creates indifference to them. We are acquainted with one veteran Churchman who walks eight miles on every Lord's day to attend divine worship. But there are day to attend divine worship. But there are very few who do not ask, 'how far is it to

will give them as much pleasure, and, I doubt not, great profit; for the blind need much pre-cept to repress their inclination to indulgence in the pleasures of sense. I hope your society will put into the hands of this interesting class more of its valuable publications."

departed with Oswald Myconius from Lucerne, whither it has not yet returned.—N. Y. Obs.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE is a new institution, founded by Presbyterians, in Mecklenburgh co. N. C. Subscriptions and donations, amounting to near \$40,000, have been secured. Manual labor is to be prosecuted. There are to be three departments—1. For preparing common school teachers; 2. Preparatory school; 3. College proper. It is to commence March 1, 1837 Colleges in Kentucky.—The Transylva-

COLLEGES IN KENTUCKY.—The Transylvania Uniaersity is the oldest in the State.
"Centre College," at Danville, in a central
part of the State, under the patronage of Presbyterians, is represented to be an efficient institution. "Franklin College," in the town of
Franklin, on the borders of Tennessee, is patronized by the Cumberland Presbyterians in
both States. "Augusta College," at Augusta, tronized by the Cumberland Presbyterians in both States. "Augusta College," at Augusta, on the Ohio river, about 50 miles above Cincinnati, is under the supervision of the Episcopal Methodists. It is doing well. The Roman Catholics have a college at Bardstown, some 40 miles south-easterly of Louisville. "Georgetown College," is in Scott county. It is indeed the national south-easterly of the Bardstown, or the Bardstown of the Bardstown of the Bardstown of the Bardstown. "Georgetown College," is in Scott county. It is under the patronage of the Baptists. It was chartered in 1829, with a fund of some was chartered in 1829, with a lund of some \$20,000 or \$30,000, raised by the citizens of Scott county, and a donation of upwards of \$20,000 given by Mr. Pawling.—Cin. Cross.

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA.-By an arrival at this port from Canton, we have received from Dr. Parker, one of the missionaries of the American Board in that city, a stonards of the American board in that city, a letter, dated Oct. 19th, accompanied with 'Sug-gestions for the formation of a medical mis-sionary society, offered to the consideration of all Christian nations, more especially to the kin-dred nations of England and the United States of August W.

of America.' We have room at present only for the following brief extract from Dr. P.'s letter. "Some handsome donations have already been made and promised here in aid of the object, but the demand, to carry into execution all that is desirable and feasible, will be great, but he begreat the state of t both of means and men. For the latter, we have no where to look, but to the world of science and true religion. Increasing encouragement daily attends the bumble and incipient efforts now making here. Upwards of 2,000 pa-tients have been received at the Opthalmic Hospital in Canton, and \$2,000 have been paid and promised for the support of it the current year by persons friendly to the object who are resident in China,"-N. Y. Obs.

POMPEH.-The Courier publishes an extract

FORFEIL—I ne Courier passions of this city, dated of a letter from a gentleman of this city, dated Naples, Dec. 14, from which we learn the following facts relating to the progress of operalowing facts relating to the progress of opera-tions in the excavation of the ruins of Pompeii. There are now, says the writer, quite a num-ber of men at work, and their labors, or rather the government, has been rewarded, by finding a large quantity of silver ware, of various kinds, plates, vases, &c. &c., to the amount, as they say, of sixty-four pieces, which are now in the Studio in this city, where I took a view them; but as I did not count them, I can As not more than one sixth of the city is as yet excavated, many very curious, as well as valuable articles, no doubt, remain to be discovered. The great object of search, so it seems, is to find the street where were congregated the jewellers and silversmiths, on fine which, they expect to be rewarded with rich which, they expect to be rewarded with rich treasures. There are some valuable gold ornaments at the Studio, most of which have been found in the house that, it is said, belonged to Diomed, attached to the skeleton of a woman, supposed to be his wife. The ear and finger rings were rich, but the two bracelets, of salid gold, fishinged to resemble a servent. finger rings were rich, but the two braceicts, or solid gold, fishioned to resemble a serpent, twining around the arm, are very rich.—The curator of the apartment in which they were placed, told me that they weighed a pound, and, from their size, I should think it not unlikely; but as I did not weigh them, I will not youch for the truth of his report.—Trans.

AN ANCIENT AMERICAN CITY .- The western papers have for some time past spoken of the ruins of a buried city recently discovered in Ouisconsin Territory or the west branch of Rock or Crawfish river. This ancient metropolis of a by-gone world is said to consist of brick walls, from four to five feet high, and nearly welve feet high past at their beat. nearly twelve feet thickness at their base regular intervals of five rods, massive buttres-ses support those ramparts, which circumscri-bed a city nearly three miles, in an irregularly oblong square. The remains of five large buildings are inclosed within this space, and nearly fifty others of smaller size, may found. The walls, as defined in leng found. I ne wans, as defined in length on the north, one hundred rods; on east, fifty-five; on the west forty-five. The remaining boundary has not yet been accurately traced. From an inscription on a rude portal of the city, it was found that its name was Aztalan.

CENTRAL VILLAGE ACADEMY.

THE SPIGE TERM of this institution will commence on the first Wednesday in April, and continue fourteen weeks. Tuntion in the English branches 50 cents, and in the Languages 60 cents per week, payable in advance for the term.

Mr. Isaac Wetherlit, will remain in charge of the male and female denorments, aided by a competent male and

of this society. This is sufficient to account for the fact that every thing in the shape of ardent spirit is discountenanced in the place, while in a village adjacent the natives are seen prostrated in the streets daily, through drink.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

LATIN CLASSICS.—Messrs. Perkins & Marvin have published, in a neat style of typography, Cicero's Dialogues De Senectute, and De Amacitia. These treatises are printed under the editorial care of Mr. C. K. Dillaway, who has annexed to them a series of explanatory notes.

Mr. Isaac Wethrell, will remain in charge of the male and female departments, saided by a competent male and female and

BERLIN ENGLISH SCHOOL.

The Principal of this Institution will receive a few more Boys from Boston and vicinity on the following frama For heard, tuition, washing, mending, lights, &c. \$100 per year, payable quarterly.

REFERSACES. Dr. W. Fay and Mr. David Fosdick, Charlestown-Rev. Mr. Blagden and Mr. Freeman Stow, Boston.

Berlin, Feb. 20, 1837.

Cow4w.

FREE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

FREE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

M. B. M. P. Wells proposes to open a School for Boys, the tonder his direction. The object is to meet the wants of a class of Boys, whom he has often been obliged to renor a constant of a class of Boys, whom he has often been obliged to renor able to a constant of the second of the seco

South Berwick Female Seminary. THE Summer Term in this Institution will commence on the first Monday in April, and continue twenty-

two weeks without vacuion.

Miss ANK COPRAN is Principal of the Seminary, and will
be sided by able and experienced Assistant Teachers.
Good board will be furnished, under the immediate superintendence of the Teachers, at \$1.75 per week, exclusive of fuel and lights. Twitton in the regular course, \$10,
to be paid on entrance. For instruction in the Latin or
French language, there will be an extra charge of \$6.00.
As classes are formed at the commencement of the term,
and a systematic convenience.

Ipswich, Mass.

THE Summer Term, embracing sixteen weeks, will commence on the 31st of May, and close on the 19th of September of pilications made to Misz Z. P. Gas and September of pilications made to Misz Z. P. Gas and September of the Winter Term, on the 11th of April, will be answered as soon as practicable after that time. To save an unnecessary interchange of letters, it is requested that with the application, the studies which the candidates for admission have pursued, should be stated definitely, and that a general statement be made of their progress in each; that the name, age and character of these candidates should be given; also the length of time, which they may probably wish to continue members of the linstitution.

The character of the inatitution is adapted to young ladics of mature minds, and to such as have acquired a thorough knowledge of the clementary branches of an English culcuation. It is important that those who are received should not be deficient in a knowledge of Colburu's First Lessons; of written arithmetic through fractions, interest & mild English grammar. For also, theory of the U. States, no attainments in higher studies can for admission be time. The first propers in the second problems arithmetic equal to the whole included in Admiss'; and a tamiliar acquaintance with ancient geography, and Watten on the Mind. For these, however, an equal degree of knowledge of other English branches would be dement.

The number of scholars is limited; and in case of a failure after making application, immediate information is required.

The fibrile lessons for the term will include the history of the manufacturing District of kiney Donate and Including the Alexandre Care C. K. Dillawa, A. Marcks.

The fibrile lessons for the term will include the history of knowledge of other English branches would be demented and the summer of 1900 of the Second Problems in higher studies of the problems of the second problems and the miles of the second problems and the summer of 1900 of the Second Problem

after making application, immediate information is re-quested.

The Bible leasons for the term will include the history of the captivity and restoration of the Jews. A commentary on the Books of Kings and Chronicles, and also on the Pro-

on the Books of Kings and Chronicles, and also on the Prophets, the young ladies would find useful.

Board, including washing and lights, \$2.50 n week. Tuition for the regular studies of the term, including calisthenics, vocal music, penannship, &c. \$12. Drawing and mezzotinto painting a separate charge.

3TH its important that those ladies who attend this Seminary, should be present at the commencement of the term. CHARLES KIMBALL, Secretary.

Ipswich, March 10, 1837.

NEWTON FEMALE SEMINARY.

NEWTON FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE next, and continue eighteen weeks. The course of study embraces all the branches comprised in a thorough English education, together with the Latin and French Langanges, Music and Drawing.

The Subscriber will take charge of this Institution the ensuing year; also, will have supervision of the Boarding-house connected with it, in which a watchful care will be exercised, and affectionate attention given, to all pupils entrusted to his charge. Experienced teachers will give instruction in the various departments, and an opportunity is offered for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

"ME Subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm of WillPPLE & DAMRELL, for the transaction of the Printing and Bookselling business; and aussection of the Printing and Bookseling business; and are taken the stand, No. 9 CORNILL, lately occupied by Ir. William Petree, at which place may be found a general assortment of Books and Stationery.

The former customers of Mr. Petree, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call.

JAMES K. WHIPPLE. JAMES K. WHIPPLE, WILLIAM S. DAMRELL,

TWELVE LECTURES, ON the Connexion between Science and Revealed Religion, delivered in Rome, by Nicholas Wiseman, D. D., Principal of the English College, and Professor in the University of Rome. First American, from the first London edition. The Works of Rev. Jesse Appleton, D. D., late President of Bowdoin College; embracing his course of Theological Lectures, his Academic Addresses, and a

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MAMMONII--Second Edition.

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Church, by Rev. Join Harris, Author of the "Great
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Theory of Another Life. Philip's Female Holiness. Varieties of Female Fiety. Philip's Devotional Guides. Vong
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ever rising from a sta dependence. And ever proceeded well for a salt may cost a man year means of a comfortable tence; but a few short into those improvident man is exposed, who "hasteth to be rich," poverty and mortificati 3. You can ruin yo talent committed to you far more precious than a ver and gold. You may you may enervate it by gence; you may derang debase it by sensuality; stray its fine mechanical atroy its fine mechanism by how much higher that rise, through a right of much deeper than the through the abuse of it, mon, nor yet more disanceted with a fallen into the control of the

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7. You can ruin your of the gospel. You may nee of mercy through Christ resist the Holy Ghost;" commands, admonitions, tions of God, which you a cherish an impenitent her and impiety, till your per till you drop into eternity tion ceaseth forever." ample means and oppor by obedience to God to a piness, you have also ampiness, you have also ampiness, you have also ampiness, you have also ampiness of descending, by a broken law and a reject and remediless perdition. like that of the sour!

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